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# Korean Affairs Report

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8 December 1982

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### RPR STATEMENT ON CHON'S 'SUPPRESSION' OF STUDENTS

SK090249 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Statement issued on 6 November by the Youth-Student Department of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Denunciation of Chon Tu-hwan's Suppression of the Youths and Students Who Turned Out to the Anti-U.S. and Antifascist Struggle -- read by announcer]

[Text] Today in colonial South Korea, where fascism is strangling democracy and treachery is killing patriotism, suppression with bayonets to thwart and obliterate the movement of students is reaching the highest peak.

As its sordid destiny hangs in the balance, the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique--a group of servants of the Yankees--which is maintaining its remaining days under the iron-fisted colonial dictatorship is illegally arresting and imprisoning youths and students--the forerunners of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle--and is bestially torturing and murdering them in a ruthless manner, turning the brunt of suppression on them.

On 2 and 3 November, the students of several universities in Seoul, including Seoul National University, Songgyungwan University and Korea University, held rallies on campus and waged street demonstrations and sit-down struggles, demanding the overthrow of dictatorship, the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, freedom of speech, freedom of labor union activities and the disclosure of the truth of Mr Pak Kwan-hyon's death. On those days, the Chon Tu-hwan rascals committed the outrage of bloodily suppressing them and of arresting and imprisoning scores of them.

On 12 October, prior to this, the hangman Chon Tu-hwan--the heinous murderer and blood-sucker--mercilessly murdered Mr Pak Kwan-hyon, former chairman of the students' association of the Chonnam University, who had waged 40-day hunger strike in prison in protest against illegal executions and maltreatment, and held in custody on a large scale the hot-blooded students in Kwangju, who could not tolerate this and resolutely rose up in struggle, and tortured and maltreated them. In recent months, the hangman Chon Tu-hwan has arrested about 100 patriotic students, tried and executed them.

We can neither idly watch nor connive at the deplorable reality in which the young intellectuals--a new generation which will shoulder the future of the

nation--are being bloodily suppressed on the streets of righteous resistance by the Yankee imperialists' stooges who have turned against the fellow countrymen and in which the hot-blooded students aspiring for independence and democracy are being executed in cold cells, shedding their lifeblood.

We cannot tolerate the bloody violence of the treacherous clique which has made the students searching for truth stand not on campus but in court, which has branded meetings to memorialize the death of beloved Mr Pak Kwan-hyon as illegal gatherings and suppressed them and which has tried to obliterate the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle by framing it up as a illegal act.

In particular, we cannot suppress national indignation at the tyrannical acts of the Yankee aggressors who, to stop the raging waves of the growing anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance for independence and to maintain the colonial rule on the verge of collapse, are egging on the puppet Chon Tu-hwan to violence and murder and converting this land into more horrendous fascist crucible.

The suppression of the campuses by the U.S. imperialists and the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique is a truculent crime infringing on the future of our fatherland and on the hope of our nation and is a vicious challenge running counter to independence, democracy and civil rights.

The youth-student department of the Central Committee of the RPR, which has overcome life-or-death crises several times with a million hot-blooded students and is valiantly hewing out the bloody road of the grim anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle, with the righteous indignation of all fellow countrymen, sternly condemns and denounces the U.S. imperialists and the ring of their stooges for committing maneuvers to arrest, imprison, execute and murder the patriotic students.

Promptly checking the murderous fascist tyranny--which has reached the extreme--and the acts of maltreating and treating with contempt those in prison is the unanimous will of all the people.

Acting upon the people's intentions and aspirations, we resolutely oppose and reject the inhumane murderous suppression by the aggressors and the traitors and assert as follows:

1. Fascist suppression must be completely stopped and all those in prison and all political prisoners must be immediately released.
2. The puppet Chon Tu-hwan--the chieftain of the fascist dictatorship--who murdered Mr Pak Kwan-hyon and tortured and maltreated the students and personages in prison, must be punished and the illegal and wicked evil laws and the suppressive mechanisms be abolished.
3. The Yankee aggressors, thwarting our masses' aspirations for independence, democracy and reunification and positively promoting tyrannical rule and murder by equipping the fascist Chon Tu-hwan regime with all kinds of murderous equipment for suppression, must completely withdraw.

At this moment when the freedom and liberation of the masses, who are suffering from colonial oppression and from fascism, is urgent, we appeal as follows:

1. For freedom on campus and the democratization of society, youths and students should continuously raise the flames of the antifascist struggle for independence.

Youths and students are matchlessly valiant fighters for democracy, the resolute defenders of justice and freedom and the righteous flames of the movement for democratization.

All people who want to live in a democratic society take great pride in having the youths and students, who are displaying invulnerable valor for freedom and democracy, which are more precious than life.

Youths and students should more deeply recognize the masses' aspirations and their mission as standard-bearers of the struggle and as the positive vanguard of the fight for democracy and, by resolutely rising up in struggle, should bury the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime--the puppet regime of the U.S. imperialists and the instrument of their colonial rule.

2. Youths and students should closely combine the antifascist struggle with the anti-U.S. struggle and, furthermore, should develop it into a struggle to liberate the nation.

The shortest road to reunification and the final victory in annihilating fascism and in winning democracy lie in the anti-U.S. struggle for liberating the nation.

Bearing in mind that, as long as the U.S. imperialists trample this land underfoot, one can neither expect national sovereignty, the democratization of society, freedom on campus nor the reunification of the divided fatherland, youths and students should make the flames of the struggle to liberate the nation vigorously spread on campuses and in churches, factories and farming and fishing villages.

3. By uniting under the anti-U.S. banner for independence, youths and students should valiantly stage a mass joint and solidarity struggle.

United, we stand; divided, we fall. This is a lesson of the history of struggle. The sacred war to oust foreign forces and to overthrow fascism is a confrontation of power. Therefore, victory in the sacred war lies in fighting by uniting with each other.

When a movement of students is waged in Kwangju or in Seoul, students in Pusan and in Taegu should rise up in struggle in response to the movement. Students in various places, including Chunchon, Taejon and Chonju, should fight in unity with each other.

By joining in the struggle of youths and students, people of all walks of life, including workers and peasants, should positively wage the struggle for their survival and the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation.

No one in the world can block our united force. A glorious victory will be certainly ours.

[Signed] The Youth-Student Department of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

6 November, 1982.

Seoul

CSO: 4110/008

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### 'NODONG SINMUN' CALLS U.S.-JAPAN STUDY EVIL SCHEME

SK121310 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2255 GMT 11 Nov 82

[NODONG SINMUN 12 November Commentary: "Dangerous, Evil Scheme"]

[Text] The conspiracy for aggression between the United States and the Japanese authorities is reaching a new stage.

According to a report, the United States has asked the Japanese authorities to study on a full-scale investigation and research on the possibility of the United States using Japan's transportation means, civilian airports and port facilities and of jointly using the bases of the self-defense forces as well as on the facilities' capabilities to transport manpower, weapons and war materiel, should the United States trigger a war on the Korean Peninsula.

As is widely known, emergency in the Far East means emergency on the Korean Peninsula. The study on this is in fact the work of establishing an aggressive plan aimed at utilizing Japan as the staging area and base of operations and logistics in the event of a new war triggered by U.S. imperialists in Korea and a plan aimed at dragging Japan's self-defense forces into the war.

The U.S. imperialists' open demand that the Japanese authorities review and examine on a full-scale the possibility of using the Japanese bases, of procuring logistical support and of mobilizing the self-defense forces is an alarming move designed to push ahead with the evil scheme to provoke a Korean War. We cannot but pay attention to this.

The study on an emergency in the Far East is a by-product of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy towards Korea. The U.S. imperialists, after turning South Korea into their colony and military and nuclear base against the northern half of the republic, are dragging Japan deeply into the execution of their adventurous policy of war, while continuously increasing the troops of aggression to trigger a war.

On the pretext of preparing for an emergency in the Far East, the U.S. imperialists are investigating and examining the possibility of utilizing Japan as a logistics base for the U.S. troops. They have also demanded that the Japanese reactionaries adopt a system for extensive mobilization and utilization of Japan's manpower and material resources. This is a new war provocation scheme and a dangerous state that leads the situation on the Korean Peninsula to the brink of war.

The Japanese reactionaries, actively following the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression on Korea, are attempting to get a good share of the profits by becoming deeply involved in their strategy.

The military collusion between the United States and Japan has been strengthened further this year. The joint U.S.-Japan military exercises are being constantly staged in and around the mainland of Japan. Recently, the first mobilization training between the U.S. Army and the Japanese self-defense ground force was staged.

What we should not overlook is the fact that the Japanese authorities, responding to the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy, are attempting to fabricate the law on emergencies by revising their constitution, which hinders their overseas advance. This shows that the Japanese reactionaries are emerging as allies of the United States and as a very dangerous force for war in Asia. Intensification of the military collusion and conspiracy between the United States and Japan serves as a grave threat against peace and security in Korea and in the Asian region and as a great obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

We are closely watching with keen vigilance the new war provocation plan that the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries are designing against our people. The dangerous rackets of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries will not bring them any good results. The ruling class of the United States and Japan should abandon the adventurous war preparation maneuvers.

CSO: 4110/008

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### 'VRPR' FLAYS CHON'S REMARKS ON CFC ANNIVERSARY

SK100846 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] On 8 November, Chon Tu-hwan visited the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command [CFC] headquarters and conferred with Sennewald, making absurd remarks on the 4th anniversary of the fabrication of the CFC. He babbled there that the U.S. forces in South Korea are making an important contribution to the security of the Korean Peninsula and that the establishment of the cooperative system is an unprecedented, historic success, thus behaving disgracefully by highly praising his U.S. masters. This is another sordid rash act, fully revealing his nature as a colonial stooge, and as a flunkyst, nation-selling act aimed at maintaining his dirty life under the protection of the United States.

First of all, it is preposterous for Chon Tu-hwan to babble that achievements have been made since the fabrication of the ROK-U.S. CFC. As is known to the world, the so-called ROK-U.S. CFC fabricated by the United States is a military organization aimed at legalizing the U.S. (?occupation) of South Korea, and at justifying the U.S. continuous grasp of the supreme command prerogatives of the South Korean Army and mobilization of the ROK Army as cannon fodder for so-called emergencies.

As you known, because the 30th United Nations General Assembly, held in 1975, adopted a resolution that called for disbanding the United Nations Command in South Korea and for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces under the command's name and because the voices demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea were rising higher at home and abroad, the United States sought an excuse that would justify the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea and, as part of it, inaugurated the ROK-U.S. CFC.

Far from disbanding their military organizations in South Korea, the United States rushed to form one, the ROK-U.S. CFC. This reveals their intention to continuously exercise their colonial rule over South Korea, without withdrawing the U.S. forces from South Korea, to instigate the puppets who have been isolated and rejected at home and abroad, and to back up the two Koreas plot with strength.



The fabrication of the ROK-U.S. CFC more deeply mired South Korea as a permanent colony and military base of the United States and brought their more undisguised schemes of aggression and maneuvers to prepare a war to a peak. In particular, with this newly inaugurated military organization, subordination and dependency in the South Korea-U.S. military relationship was further deepened with the prerogatives of supreme command and the right of command of the South Korean Army more thoroughly tied to the United States.

This notwithstanding, Chon Tu-hwan babbled as if achievements have been made since the inauguration of the ROK-U.S. CFC, and he clamored as if a cooperative system had been established. This is aimed at covering up his ugly nature as a colonial stooge and concealing the fact that the U.S. forces are holding the prerogatives of supreme command of the ROK Army and is aimed at justifying the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea.

On that day, Chon Tu-hwan babbled as if the U.S. forces in South Korea have played an important role for the security of the Korean Peninsula. These absurd remarks also fully reveal his nature and attributes a flunkeyist nation-seller. Even a mere child knows that the U.S. forces in South Korea are aggravating the tense situation on the Korean Peninsula, that they are instigators for provoking a new war, that they are our people's enemies who instigate the fascist dictators such as Chon Tu-hwan to fascism, war and division and that they are the incarnation of splittists, obstructing reunification.

Nonetheless, Chon Tu-hwan babbles about the *raison d'etre* of the U.S. forces in South Korea. This act is against the country and the nation, and is aimed at justifying the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea and at trying to maintain his ugly life. From the beginning to last word, Chon Tu-hwan's absurd remarks in connection with the founding of the ROK-U.S. CFC are an open challenge and mockery to our people fighting for forcing the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and for independence, democracy and reunification.

Holding high the anti-U.S. and pro-independence banner, our masses will make a more strenuous struggle to have the new military organizations, like the ROK-U.S. CFC, disbanded, to force the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from this land and to eradicate the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group.

CSO: 4110/008

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP'S DECISION ON OPERATION OF FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

SK110534 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 10 Nov 82 p 2

[Article from column "Political Scene"]

[Text] At a meeting of the key office holders in the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], held on the morning of 9 November, the DJP adopted a hard line on enforcing the operation of the sub-panels of the financial committee, which had been inactive for 10 days due to the controversy over the real name system.

At the meeting, Yi Chae-hyong, chairman of the DJP, said: There is limit to patience. No more patience is needed now.

Then, he directed enforcement of discussion about bills on the tax law.

Yi Chong-chan, DJP floor leader, said: On the afternoon of 8 November, I lodged a strong protest with those in authority in the Democratic Korean Party [DKP], including DKP floor leader Yim Chong-ki, against the inactivity of the financial committee.

He criticized the DKP, saying that the impression that an executive meeting of a certain party is more authoritative than the National Assembly is regrettable.

Referring to the bill on the resources management law, Kim Yong-tae, spokesman for the DJP, said: I admit that, because of its unskilled propaganda, the government is unnecessarily misunderstood by the people and public opinion.

CSO: 4107/011

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY CRITICIZES DJP, GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

SK120401 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 10 Nov 82 p 3

[From the column "Reporter's Eye"]

[Text] Spectators cannot help laughing at a farce. They laugh because farces are usually continuations of meaningless commotions. For this reason, everybody distinguishes between farce and comedy.

Nobody wants the National Assembly to become a place of farce. A one-act farce, however, has already been staged and another, slightly longer farce is about to close.

In an interpellation at the commerce and industry subcommittee of the National Assembly held on 8 November, the minister of energy and resources, holding a vague notion that the controversial resources management bill might be something like a natural resources bill, exchanged misguided questions and answers with a congressman. In a way, this was a one-act farce of low level, lacking in dramatical conditions. However, we have at least three unanswered questions about this farce.

First of all, how is it possible that a cabinet member did not know what the bill, which is said to have been approved by the cabinet meeting, was about? Since the title of the bill contained the word "resources," the minister of energy and resources should have been more interested in the bill than anybody else,--at least out of curiosity.

Another question concerns the manner in which the resources management bill was handled at the cabinet meeting, such that a cabinet member could forget the existence of such a bill.

These facts, coupled with the clandestine way the bill has been handled and some points about this bill that are raised as issues, deepen public suspicions all the more.

Did the cabinet meeting in question fail to discuss the bill in detail? Was the minister of energy and resources at that particular time preoccupied with something else at the cabinet meeting? Public suspicions are focused on the atmosphere of the cabinet meeting.

The fact that the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] rushed about madly only after controversy flared up on the bill leads us to question whether the party-government coordination has been smooth.

Second, even though the financial subcommittee has been put on the right track somehow, it was a genuine farce to see the ruling party and opposition parties playing a hide and seek game over the real name financial dealing system. This is because while people know what was going on with this system, only the politicians were engaged in this no fun game.

For a while following the Chang scandal, the government was absolutely sure that the real name system was the only way to live and tried to make the people believe in it. Later, the government and ruling party were absolutely sure that the real name system should never be adopted. It was the government that worked out the real name system bill, and it was the government and ruling party that said no to this bill. They have put on enough of a show. Now what we feel missing about them is that whoever causes a dispute is the only one who should resolve it.

Of course, we understand the technical and political difficulties facing the government and ruling party in discussing the bill for legislation. But then they should have come up with logic suitable to the character of the real name system, which has been quickly stripped as nakedly as possible.

What is more, the solemn manner in which the government and party had first came up with the real name system lost its tone when they withdrew the bill, particularly as they tried to pass the buck to each other.

The DJP held the government responsible for most of the controversy generated by the real name system. When the party found its official opposition falling on deaf ears, the DJP said, it made two party members express opposition at the house interpellation. However, we better be wary of such an explanation.

The government and party had repeatedly said that cooperation between the government and party was in good shape. What did they mean by smooth party-government cooperation?

The DJP said the real name system had nothing to do with the tax bill and the budget bill, while the Democratic Korea Party said the opposite.

It would be hard to say that the forecast of economic circumstances based on the premise of the real name financial system has affected nothing.

It is our view that once the government and ruling party draft and submit policy bills to the National Assembly, they should naturally take pains to see the bills passed as laws. The government and party tried to defend themselves with poor excuses, saying that they had later found, conditions for such a system were not ripe and that money had already been hidden away, so there was no need to push ahead with such a system. If they were going to wind up defending themselves with such poor excuses, they should never have proposed such a bill.

Another point is that the government and ruling party should share responsibility for what they have done together. This being the case, when they are to blame for anything they have worked on together, they should not pass the buck to each other. It is politically and morally right for the ruling party to take responsibility for things which it has done and which have gone wrong. In this case, the party can be called a party of responsibility, and the politics, politics of responsibility.

For this reason, if the ruling party is to enjoy self-righteousness in its activity, it should take responsibility for what it has done.

CSO: 4107/011

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP EXECUTIVES DISCUSS CURRENT ISSUES 16 NOV

SKI70056 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 16 Nov 82 p 2

[From the column "Central Tower"]

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party [DJP] executive meeting held on 16 November, after discussing such issues as the resources management bill, the Lebanese request for South Korean troops and the postponement of the party's national congress, only decided that the party will revise the resources management bill for submission to the National Assembly, leaving other issues unresolved.

Floor leader Yi Chong-chan said: Owing the poor public relations activity on the part of the government, some people have criticized the government for viewing the people simply as resources. We may have to change the name of the bill. In any case, let us honorably pass this bill--a bill we need not be ashamed of. Others present at the meeting agreed with him.

On the issue of dispatching South Korean troops to Lebanon, however, the majority of the party members attending the meeting adopted the attitude that they would like to gather more information on the issue from the foreign ministry and discuss it later because there is no consensus among them.

DJP Secretary General Kwon Ik-hyon explained to the party members the background of the decision to postpone the Party National Congress. He said that the postponement is not a political scheme. It is physically difficult to reorganize the local chapters before 15 January 1983 because of busy schedules around New Year's day.

Yi Chae-hyong, leader of the party, suggested: Let us have enough time before fixing the date for the National Congress and meanwhile let us hear opinions from the party members.

CSO: 4107/011

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK: BILL ON RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CALLED 'HASTY'

SK080332 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 6 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Important Bills Should Reflect Public Opinion"]

[Text] 1. On 5 November, the government submitted a truly important bill called the "resource management law" to the National Assembly. It has been learned that this bill is to have the government manage both human and materials resources and other national resources when deemed necessary in an emergency. In order for the government to do so, the bill calls for the formation of a plan for utilizing resources.

The material resources included in this plan are facilities for producing, repairing and processing materials, vehicles, ships and airplanes, and heavy machinery, dredging equipment and stevedoring equipment. Also included in the plan are facilities for broadcasting, movie-making and newspaper printing and other facilities and business operations as designated by presidential decree.

In essence, this bill provides that the material resources subject to management by the government include almost all of the inherent state and civilian enterprises, facilities, cultural organizations and medical facilities. The bill also provides that in order to effectively manage such material resources, the government will conduct training for 15 days or less annually by mobilizing human resources. All men between the ages of 20 and 50 are subject to the training. In addition, scientists, technicians, artists and other specific license holders designated under presidential decrees are to be subject to the newly-drafted formula until they are 60 years old. Thus, the bill is so large-scale and so important that it can be called a national mobilization decree.

We can hardly understand why and how such a formidable bill, which will undoubtedly exert an absolute effect upon the people's daily life and change the pattern of the people's existence, was submitted to the National Assembly in such an abrupt and hurried way. In view of the bill's significance, the people should be adequately notified of the purpose of the bill before the completion of the draft. Clear and satisfactory explanation of the background of the bill's submission to the National Assembly should have been made. However, as far as we know, the background of the bill's drafting and the details of its submission to the National Assembly have not been laid out before the people.

In view of the fact that all of the bill's articles are loosely constructed and every phrase lacks coherence, we presume that this bill has been drafted with extreme haste. For instance, the bill begins with the sentence, "This bill is aimed at.... when deemed necessary in the future." However, there was no detailed explanation regarding what sort of time is deemed "necessary" and what sort of the future it refers to.

2. Even if the character of the bill were properly clarified and its contents properly delineated, the people's worries about the bill itself would hardly lessen. Furthermore, the fact that the bill was secretly drafted without the people's knowledge and presented to the National Assembly, though it went through due formalities, was not a proper course of action.

We believe that there were some ominous problems in drafting the bill and presenting it to the National Assembly.

Firstly, this bill should have been carefully and elaborately reviewed to determine whether or not it would violate the spirit and letter of the constitution of the Republic of Korea prescribing property and basic human rights and liberal law and order for the people.

General laws or special laws, even if they are necessary and their purport is understandable, should not run counter to the basic law of the state.

At the same time, to avoid this, separate articles should be established or separate laws should be enacted. Therefore, this bill should be thoroughly reviewed and compared with the constitution.

Secondly, we think that the term mentioned in this bill, "In time of need" refers to a period of emergency, namely wartime. To cope with such a period of emergency, we think, the national defense-related laws--namely the laws on the homeland defense reserve units, the basic law on civil defense, the law on special measures for procurement of military supplies, martial law and the requisition law--and the president's prerogative for emergency measures provided for in the constitution can be effectively utilized.

As for the manpower training mentioned in the new bill, the training for government officials, teachers and employees of business enterprises are being conducted on a nationwide scale. Therefore, we think the manpower training mentioned in the bill can be covered with minor modification of the contents of these training courses.

Thirdly, as aforementioned, prior to drafting the bill, the government should have listened to the opinions of people of all strata, including legal circles, to determine whether or not the bill should be drafted. At the same time, public opinion should have been fully reflected in its drafting.

The people are the masters of the country. Frankly speaking, in view of the fact that the bill, which deals with such vast and important matters as the people's property, rights and freedom, was drafted hastily by some working-level legal experts and has been presented to the National Assembly, without reflecting public opinions, we cannot support it.

Therefore, we propose that, though belatedly, this bill be referred to public hearings prior to deliberations by the National Assembly.



S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY COMMENTS ON RESOURCES MANAGEMENT LAW BILL

SK100316 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 7 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Circumspect Deliberation and Gathering of Public Opinion--Our Opinion on Resources Management Bill"]

[Text] Amidst the people's extraordinary interest, "the bill on the resources management law," which it seems will touch off considerable discussion in the process of deliberations at the National Assembly, was introduced by the government on 5 November. First of all, the more important a bill is, we think, the more wisely and prudently it should be dealt with.

The bill stipulates that it is aimed at "making efficient use of manpower and material resources of the state and other state resources in case of need in the future." The material resources to be managed by the government include private business enterprises, cultural organizations and medical facilities. In addition, the bill makes it possible for the government to investigate the actual conditions of those material resources, and the bill stipulates that if those material resources are designated as "objects which should be managed on a priority basis," the government can order that facilities be reinforced and materials be stockpiled. In case of manpower management, it is stipulated that the government can train manpower for not more than 15 days per year.

However, this is not totally strange or "new." The government has so far conducted administrative guidance through a presidential decree "Rules on resources management, etc" based on the article 5 of the "Special law on national security measures." In the meantime, the security law was abrogated unanimously by the ruling and opposition camps at last year's regular National Assembly sitting. It is seen that the government has now formulated a complementary bill, which was already anticipated at that house sitting. And, the constitution also foresees "a temporary suspension" of the people's freedom and rights in wartime, natural disasters and in quasi-emergencies.

Therefore, from a rational viewpoint, there is no need for us to definitely term the resources management law bill "illegal." However, the problem is that if the provisions are expressed as "in case of need" or the provisions are subject to extensive interpretation, the basic rights of the people might be very much restricted.

We believe the provisions--which it is feared will touch off such an argument--should be corrected in such a way that does not allow any arbitrary interference by officials. We are not in a position to criticize the bill as having been worked out "abruptly," either. But, it does seem that the bill has been mapped out a little bit "hastily." We get such an impression from the fact that the provisions have been insufficiently polished. This notwithstanding, in consideration of the fact that objective circumstances of our country are under a quasi-wartime or a tense situation--if not wartime--in which any relaxation is not permitted, we believe that no one should easily forget the significance of "preparedness."

Of course, the values which we should defend are none other than those of free democracy. Thus, restrictions on the people's freedom and basic rights should be made on "a temporary basis", strictly to the minimum extent necessary. Therefore, it is not desirable to use such a vague expression with such a broad meaning as "in case of need."

The objects to be managed are designated very comprehensively. The imposition of many obligations on the people should be reconsidered. The conditions for invoking provisions which affect the people's physical freedom and property should be stated in more detail, and the possibility of abusing the provisions for the sake of administrative expediency should be ruled out in advance. The bill should not dampen the nature of the free market economic system, either.

We remember the circumstances in which the national security law was abrogated last year. In this regard, we would like to recommend the sectors concerned to consider whether now is the right time to substitute or work out a complementary bill. Apart from the circumstances surrounding the National Assembly, we should take into consideration a sort of uneasiness which the bill gives the people the ripple effect and foreign countries' impression of the bill.

In particular, regarding the procedures in formulating this bill, we think that public opinion should have been sampled. This is because we should take into account national harmony and the prevention of any misunderstandings.

While introducing the resources management bill to the National Assembly, the government has not separately earmarked expenditures in the budget bill for the enforcement of the bill. Therefore, we anticipate that the National Assembly will be able to deliberate the bill comfortably, without any burdens. And we guess that from the beginning there has not been an ulterior motive to "forcibly pass" the bill. In this connection, it is expected that a calm and prudent house deliberation will be possible. The National Assembly should, in a democratic fashion, equally consider public opinion and national interests, without regarding the bill as a shock, thus substantiating the *raison d'etre* of the National Assembly.

CSO: 4107/011

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### DAILY NOTES ON ENVIRONMENT FOR STUDY ON CAMPUSES

SK060558 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 5 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Condition for Environment for Study in Colleges -- It Is High Time to Intensively Take Fundamental, Complementary Steps for Management"]

[Excerpts] In recent years, the main target of the educational administration has been the formation of an academic atmosphere. University education, in particular, has been of concern. The pains of our education lie in the fact that the need for an academic atmosphere is unnecessarily stressed for the universities--the natural sanctuary of academic pursuit.

Generally, it has been understood that the academic atmosphere has been marred mainly by the so-called campus disturbances. Thus, the government ministry concerned or the school authorities have coped with this situation by taking such measures as tightening educational administration. Campus disturbances may be part of the cause, and strengthening campus administration may serve as a partial solution, but should not be regarded as a complete solution.

The campus disturbances, which were aggravated in the wake of the 26 October incident, were caused by the students' protest against some private universities' irregularities in managing the campuses. From this point of view, we feel it necessary to fundamentally examine the factors destroying the academic atmosphere by returning to the previous situation before the campus disturbances were aggravated. It is usually said that students, teachers and facilities are the three requisites for education. Substantial satisfaction of these three requisites is the fundamental determinant of the academic atmosphere.

The educational authorities have recently warned that if there is any university which cannot fill 50 percent of its quota for professors by the end of the 1982 academic year, the authorities will take disciplinary actions against it by ordering it to reduce its quota or stop recruiting freshman students.

In a word, this is quite lamentable. It has been easy to anticipate that the teaching staff would be in short supply given the rapidly increasing number of students by virtue of the introduction of the graduation quota system in use since the 1981 academic year.

This is not the only instance showing a poverty of policy in creating an academic atmosphere. Owing to the large-scale reduction in various kinds of scholarship funds, it is anticipated that it will be even more difficult to form an academic atmosphere for students in the 1983 school year.

Since the 30 July measure, in which out-of-school tutoring has been strictly banned, and with the continued economic recession students have hardly been able to find even part-time jobs, and the number of students has rapidly increased. Under these circumstances, we cannot but worry that the large-scale reduction in various scholarship funds--along with shortages in professors and facilities--will cast an immense shadow over the academic atmosphere of the universities. It is high time for the authorities to take bold, fundamental measures--other than the allopathic measures--to create an academic atmosphere at the universities.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR CAMPUS UNREST

SK090420 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Nov 82 p 8

[Text] Police in Seoul and Chongju, Chungchong-Pukto, have arrested four collegians who allegedly instigated student demonstrations, scattering fliers containing anti-government slogans.

Arrested by the Kwanak police for violating the law on assembly and demonstration were Kwak Hae-kon, 22, a senior in the department of sociology, and Kim Yong-min, 23, a senior in the department of trade.

Police said that Kwak agitated students to stage a demonstration at around 1350 last 27 October distributing 250-odd leaflets with anti-government slogans in the No. 4 dining hall on the school's Kwanak campus.

Kim is alleged to have fled after scattering some 200 anti-government fliers in the Nagwon Arcade in Chongno at around 4:30 p.m. last 3 November. He was caught by the police at his home in Mok-dong, Western Seoul, at around 9 a.m. last Friday.

Miss Chong Son-hui, 21, a senior in the department of nursing at Kyonghui University, was checked at around 5 p.m. last 3 November when she was about to display some anti-government leaflets on the wall of a school building.

In Chongju, Ku Cha-haeng, 22, a junior in the department of Chinese language and literature at Chungbuk National University, was arrested by the Chongju Sobu (western) police on similar charges.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

STUDENTS IN SEOUL ARRESTED FOR CAMPUS UNREST

SK100217 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Nov 82 p 8

[Text] The Seoul Songbuk police arrested two students at Korea University yesterday who had allegedly masterminded campus unrest last week on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration.

According to the police, Hong Ki-won, 21, a junior in the department of metallic engineering, instigated some 500 students watching a mask dance performance to stage a demonstration at around 3:30 p.m. last 5 November.

He allegedly shouted "show us the truth about the death of Pak Kwan-hyon," an inmate of the Kwangju Prison who died on 11 October. He scattered 100-odd fliers containing anti-government slogans, the police said.

Kim Kwang-kyong, 25, a junior in the department of sociology, is alleged to have masterminded a student demonstration in front of the school's auditorium at around 6:55 p.m. last 4 November.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR DEMONSTRATION--Chonju (YONHAP)--The Chongju police here have arrested two Chongbuk National University students on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration. Arrested by the police on Monday were Chon Hui-nam, 22, a senior in the department of civil engineering, and Ho Chong-kyun, 22, a sophomore in the department of livestock farming. [Text] [SK100216 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Nov 82 p 8]

UNIVERSITY BANS STUDENT ASSEMBLY--Adopting a decision at a faculty meeting on the morning of 5 November, Korea University announced that the school is banning all kinds of student extra-curricula activities and assemblies on the campus for the time being. [Text] [SK060538 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 6 Nov 82 p 10]

BANNED BOOKS CRITICISM--On 9 November, the ministry of education decided to publish critiques of banned books, which are read among college students, and to distribute them to universities across the country. To prevent students from adopting, without criticism, theories from banned books on communism, radical leftism and subordination [Chongsok], the ministry of education decided to append the critical theories of expert scholars to such books and to allow students to openly read them. Following this decision, the ministry, to begin with, plans to spend 12 million won of research expenses on publication of critiques on the 20 banned books by the end of this year and to help professors utilize them as material for reading guidance and to help students use them as material for their self-study. It has been learned that there are about 100 books on the underground curricula. [Text] [SK110143 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 10 Nov 82 p 11]

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## S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### ROK DAILY ON DISPATCH OF KOREAN TROOPS TO LEBANON

SK110442 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by reporter Yim Tong-myong: "If Lebanon Requests the Dispatch of Korean Troops?"]

[Text] According to foreign reports, the Lebanese government is said to have also requested Korea to dispatch Korean troops to bolster the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

Though a concerned official of the ministry of foreign affairs denied that an official request had been received, considering current international circumstances, this issue would be under unofficial discussion. The government has expressed its stand toward the issue, saying in case the government of Lebanon asks for the dispatch of troops, it will review the request.

At the end of last month, President Gemayel visited the United States, France and Italy, which have sent peacekeeping troops to Lebanon, and requested additional troops. Though they admitted the need to boost the peacekeeping force, the three countries opposed dispatching more of their troops.

It is possible that President Gemayel recommended Korea in discussions with the U.S. side. It has been learned that President Gemayel himself, whose father, the founder of the Phalangist Party, participated in 1973 in former President Pak's inauguration, has a friendly and favorable attitude toward Korea. At his inauguration on 23 September, President Gemayel said to Ambassador Mun Chang-hwa that he wanted to maintain special relations with Korea.

The issue on the dispatch of Korean troops cannot be discussed just in connection with such relations between the two countries. To send our troops to Lebanon, we need to seriously study the question.

We cannot hastily stress the honorable cause of contributing to international peace nor expect advantages to be gained from the participation in the Lebanese postwar rehabilitation projects amounting to \$15 billion.

Since the UN has not authorized the peacekeeping force, the dispatch of troops from Korea, which is not a country directly concerned with the Mideast dispute, will have ripple effects in international society. We also cannot overlook the



fact that the close ties to the United States which would be demonstrated in the course of dispatching our troops might adversely affect diplomatic relations with the Third World.

For these reasons, personages concerned say that, in connection with the question of sending our troops to Lebanon, we, prior to serious judgement, should review world public opinion and, in particular, sound out the opinion of Arab countries, who are reacting sensitively to the Lebanese situation.

Public opinion will vary according to the Lebanese political situation.

The concerned Korean opined person that, in light of relations with Arab circles and with the Third World, it is more desirable to dispatch our troops under the supervision of the UN. In this case, communist countries would possibly be included in the group of countries dispatching troops. In view of the stand of Gemayel, who is concerned about political unrest which would be caused by the infiltration of a variety of outside forces into Lebanon, he will not easily agree to such a development.

If the possibility of dispatching our troops under UN supervision is slim, it is most necessary and essential for Korea, when Lebanon officially requests it to dispatch troops, to sound out world public opinion.

Following this, Korea should seriously review strategic estimates of prospects of the activities of the peacekeeping force.

Among its duties, in the future, the peacekeeping force will be involved in the withdrawal of the 70,000 Israeli troops and the 30,000 Syrian troops, which are stationed in Lebanese territory, and in maintaining security amidst a swirl of frequent clashes among various factional forces in Lebanon.

Whether or not the peacekeeping force can successfully perform such difficult duties largely depends on international circumstances, on the scale of the peacekeeping force and on the scope and the deadline of its activities. If necessary, we should discuss the issue with the countries which have been requested by Lebanon to dispatch troops.

A decision to dispatch our troops in spite of the situation under which the peacekeeping force has difficulty in performing its duties may bring about undesirable results, rather than result in elevating our international prestige.

In addition, we should review both the security aspects which will be influenced by the selection of troops and the question of expenses.

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## S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### ROK DAILY SYMPATHETIC TO LEBANESE TROOP REQUEST

SK102256 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 10 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] It has been reported that a source in the Lebanese foreign ministry disclosed on 8 November that the Lebanese government has asked Korea and five other countries in Europe to participate in the multinational peacekeeping forces which have been deployed in Beirut since last September.

According to a foreign press report, in an effort to reinforce the multinational peacekeeping troops in Lebanon, presently consisting of troops from the United States, France and Italy, the Lebanese government recently contacted Korea, Britain, the Netherlands, Sweden, Austria and Belgium.

Of course, we know that our foreign ministry is now making efforts to confirm this report through our embassy in Lebanon. But, considering the fact that Amin Gemayel, president of Lebanon, has reportedly stressed the need for reinforcing the multinational peacekeeping troops stationed in Lebanon from the present 4,000 to 30,000 the foreign press report appears to be true.

Furthermore, Britain and Austria have admitted that they have received official request from the Lebanese government.

In case our government receives an official request, we believe, it will discreetly review and study the request. We also believe that our government will minutely analyze and study it from all points of view, ranging from Korea's contribution to peace in the Middle East to the possible effect the troop dispatch will have on the security of Korea. We believe that the government will fully take into account our public opinion, too.

Because sending troops is a very important issue from a national standpoint, we think that the government will make a decision by minutely analyzing the request from all points of view including the justness of the cause of dispatching troops and the practical benefits to be derived therefrom.

We would like to view the request for sending troops sympathetically. In fact, Lebanon has been in ruins, in the vortex of feuds and wars between Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization. The armed conflict between the leftist and rightist troops in Lebanon has driven the country into a graver

crisis. Besides, 70,000 Israeli troops, 40,000 Syrian troops and several tens of thousands of Palestinian guerrillas are stationed in the country.

Such an unfortunate situation created in Lebanon has compelled the Lebanese government to decide to request troops in an effort to reinforce the multinational peacekeeping forces.

We think that only by reinforcing the multinational peacekeeping troops, which contribute to preserving peace in this country, can the condition of the Lebanese people, who have been suffering the disasters of war for a long time, be stabilized and a second Lebanese war, between the hostile political factions in the country or between the other countries, be prevented. This is why we are adopting a sympathetic attitude toward the report on the Lebanese government's request for troops.

Dispatching our troops to Lebanon would accord with the great cause of international society for preserving peace in the Middle East. This would be a striking contrast to the case of North Korea, which has exported guerrillas for communist revolution to Third World countries since the 1970's.

Therefore, we expect that the image of Korea--as a country sending peacekeeping troops to preserve peace--would be greatly enhanced in international society, unlike North Korea, which exports guerrillas for communist revolution.

However, what we worry about is that the dispatch of our troops to Lebanon might have an effect on our own security. We think that the government should give deep consideration to this point. We will continue to watch future developments on this issue.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DISCUSSION ON SENDING TROOPS TO LEBANON URGED

SK110738 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 10 Nov 82 p 2

[From the column "Political Scene"]

[Text] In the 9 November session of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, which was reviewing a revised bill on the passport law, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok and other foreign ministry officials momentarily showed tension when interpellation on the issue of sending troops to Lebanon was attempted.

National Assemblyman Kim Yun-hwan from the Democratic Justice Party suggested that, even though it was not on the agenda, sending ROK troops to Lebanon should be discussed because of the minister's presence and because everyone is concerned with the issue.

Showing embarrassment at the abrupt suggestion, Chairman Pak Tong-chin, presiding at the meeting, said: I think we had better not discuss the issue of sending troops to Lebanon, because it has nothing to do with today's agenda. He thereby called for the continuation of discussion on the revised passport bill.

Assemblyman Kim, agreeing with this, requested a separate meeting for interpellation on the troops issue. Thus, the argument came to an end.

At a meeting held at 1400 on same day, secretaries in the Foreign Affairs Committee from the three parties had agreed to hear a report from the foreign ministry on the issue of sending troops to Lebanon in view of its significance.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CAUTION URGED IN CONSIDERING LEBANESE REQUEST

SK121033 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 10 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Role of the Peacekeeping Forces in Lebanon"]

[Excerpts] At a time when the efforts to rehabilitate wartorn Lebanon and to seek peace in the Middle East are undergoing travail, news reports say that Lebanon has requested that South Korea participate in the multinational peacekeeping forces by dispatching its troops to Lebanon. This attracts our attention.

We presume that it was the idea of the United States to increase the number of countries participating in the multilateral peacekeeping force, just as in the Korean War and the Vietnam War. It appears that only the countries that pursue the same political line as the United States, France and Italy, which have already sent their troops, and the countries that are not opposed by Israel, which is keeping some 70,000 troops in Lebanon, can send their troops to Lebanon.

There were no distinct reactions from the Arab countries in connection with this and we are not in a position to forecast what reaction the Arab countries might have if the number of countries sending troops were to increase and their mission were to expand. We cannot, however, exclude the possibility of becoming involved in armed clashes.

The United States, Israel and Lebanon disagree with one another and have different interests. The internal feuds within Lebanon are very complicated. Under such circumstances, we should maintain a prudent attitude in order to avoid becoming involved in the disputes, and should observe the situation calmly and objectively from a third-person perspective, even though we want to see peace maintained.

CSO: 4107/011

## S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### ROK DAILY ON ISSUE OF SENDING TROOPS TO LEBANON

SK120746 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 11 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Reporter Yim Tong-myong]

[Excerpts] On 10 November, the government made it public that the Lebanese government had officially requested ROK troops for the multinational peace-keeping force and that related government offices are carefully reviewing the request. Thus, it began to officially handle the issue of sending troops to Lebanon, which had been informally discussed.

It has been learned that the foreign ministry, after receiving the official request for sending troops to Lebanon, issued instructions to the Korean foreign missions in the Arab nations that are deeply interested in the Lebanese situation, as well as in the countries directly concerned, directing them to examine the situation, including Lebanese prospects and possible reactions to Korea sending troops.

Regarding whether or not discussions were held with the United States, an official concerned said: We had no contacts except one in which the United States expressed support for Korea sending troops. We have not received any proposal for further discussion from the United States.

The official revealed that a decision has not been made at this point and the government is reviewing the issue, taking neither a strict affirmative nor a strict negative position. If the government position is balanced in that it is leaning to neither the affirmative nor the negative side, it may take a long time to come to a decision. The reason for this, he noted, is that the other countries that received the request for troops have shown either reserved or negative attitudes for Great Britain, which is prudently reviewing the request.

The government believes that the request for troops was based on an evaluation of Korea's national strength and on a deep trust in the Korean people. However, the government is apparently being extremely careful in making a decision on sending troops knowing that many complicated problems will follow.

The issue of sending troops will exert an important influence on the policy toward the Arab bloc. We now maintain harmonious relations with Saudi Arabia

and Kuwait--the moderates in the Arab bloc--as well as with Libya, the hard-liner. If our interests run counter to either side of the Arab bloc by sending troops to Lebanon, unfavorable results may be caused. It has been learned that the government, aware of this possibility, is conducting diversified study with the foreign ministry, the defense ministry and other concerned offices as its center organizations for discussing the issue.

We are also in a position to consider the positions and attitudes of Great Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Austria and other nations that received the request. We do not think that the government will make a hasty decision.

On 8 November, the ministers concerned got together and discussed the measures. The working-level offices and agencies began to collect data and analyze them. It is, therefore, very difficult to foresee the results at this point.

We should also realize that it will take a long time to reach a decision even if it is decided to send troops, because working-level offices will have to deal with various problems such as scale, expenses and so forth.

It has been learned that the affirmative and negative views on sending troops run counter to each other within the government. Those in favor justify themselves by pointing out that our nation's international image and position will be enhanced by sending peacekeeping troops whose major mission in Lebanon would be to preserve peace and maintain order, not to fight in the dispute. The idea that this would help strengthen cooperation with the United States, which is in a difficult diplomatic position, and that favorable political and military results would be realized supports the affirmative view.

On the other hand, the negative view is not of little account. Those who take the negative view hold that if we send troops to such a place as Lebanon, whose interests run counter to many concerned nations, our relations with the hard-line Arab forces including Libya, Algeria and Syria, which are not happy about the Gemayel administration, would be aggravated. They are also concerned that sending troops would strike a blow against our efforts to improve diplomacy with the Third World by giving an impression to the nonaligned forces that we are out-and-out pro-United States. Some opposing the dispatch of troops point to the fact that the likelihood of the peacekeeping force being successful is slim due to Lebanon's complicated international relations and the confrontations among its domestic factions and that we may be entangled in the disputes.

This issue is indeed a difficult one that requires a prudent and wise decision based on a clear evaluation of possible gains and losses.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK DAILY CRITICIZES HANDLING OF LEBANON TROOP REQUEST

SK120528 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 11 Nov 82 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 10 November, the foreign ministry made public that "Lebanon has officially requested the sending of a peacekeeping force, and the date of the request was 6 November." Thus, the ministry's 8 November announcement noting that "It has not received an official request" was exposed as false.

Answering a question on the reason for making such a unilateral announcement regarding an important diplomatic issue which is also related to the other side, the relevant foreign ministry official said: We were unable to pass final judgement on whether or not Foreign Minister ('Ali Salim)'s remarks at the 6 November talks with Ambassador Mun Chang-hwa constituted an official request. However, it has been confirmed by the contacts made since then that his remarks were an official request.

In this regard, observers of the foreign ministry pointed out that this first of all brings into question such an easy-going attitude of denying an issue which is drawing international attention, whether or not it has relevance to the other side. Thus, they stressed that "this is a vice that has to be corrected."

Meanwhile, regarding the report on sending troops to Lebanon made by Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok at the Foreign Affairs Committee on that afternoon, President of the Democratic Korea Party Yu Chi-song said that assemblymen both from the ruling and opposition parties should be prudent," while Vice President of the Korea National Party Yi Man-sop noted that "we should ponder over whether this issue is in or runs counter to the national interest." The Democratic Justice Party floor leader Yi Chong-chan stressed that "we should take prudent action because the request came from Lebanon, not from the United Nations." Thus, they unanimously stressed the need for prudent handling of the issue.

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## S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### ROK DAILY ON LEBANESE REQUEST FOR TROOPS

SK101325 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 9 Nov 82 p 1

[From the column "Microcosm"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted on historical background of feuds between the Arabs and Jewish people] Now a remarkable news item from Lebanon has reached us.

According to a Beirut newspaper, in an attempt to increase the number of the multinational peacekeeping troops in Lebanon, presently consisting of about 40,000 troops from the United States, Italy and France, the Lebanese government allegedly has requested that the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Sweden and Korea dispatch troops to Lebanon.

The foreign ministry said that it has not received any official request from the Lebanese government. Such a request for dispatching of Korean troops as peacekeeping troops is not entirely embarrassing for Korea.

How rewarding it would be if Korea could contribute to the preservation of peace in Lebanon by dispatching troops there.

Nevertheless, it is not so simple for us to do so.

The Israelis continue to irritate Arab nerves by building Jewish settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River. The Palestinian Liberation Organization is burning with revengeful thoughts against Israel, and meanwhile the Arab states, regardless of their being moderate or radical, are preparing for confrontation with Israel.

Lebanon is divided by at least 6 military forces. This being the case, if the Korean troops are dispatched to Lebanon, they might become embroiled in battles against all the Arab states, or at least Israeli and rightist Lebanese troops, much less keeping the peace.

Lebanon is a dangerous place in every aspect.

CSO: 4107/011

## S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### ROK DAILY OPPOSES SENDING TROOPS TO LEBANON

SK111156 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 11 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Issue of Sending Our Troops to Lebanon -- We Cannot Plunge Into the Powderkeg With Torchlight"]

[Text] It has been reported that the Lebanese government, in efforts to further reinforce the multinational peacekeeping troops entrusted with the mission of insuring the security of its capital Beirut and to have peacekeeping troops throughout the nation, has requested South Korea, along with the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Sweden, to send troops to Lebanon. Our foreign ministry, which earlier said that it has not officially received such a request, finally confirmed the report on 10 November. We are not yet fully aware of the background of the request, however, it has now turned out that the Lebanese government has indeed requested a dispatch of ROK troops to join the multinational peacekeeping troops.

Since the world war, there have been many conflicts in many areas in the world. We can definitely say, however, that the conflict in Lebanon is the most complicated, prolonged and dangerous one. Therefore, if South Korean troops, by participating in the peacemaking mission in Lebanon, could contribute to ending the tragedy of the chronic bloodshed and bringing peace, security and reconciliation, this would indeed go down in history. But, is this really possible? In the wake of the conflict between the Lebanese Muslims and Christians, the migration of the Palestinian refugees, the military intervention by Syria and Israel and because of the stakes of the Arab countries, Lebanon has now been completely torn apart.

To bring the chaos of war, massacre, assassination, destruction and other political plots under control, some 6,000 provisional UN troops have remained in Lebanon since 1978. And, since last August, multinational peacekeeping troops have already been sent to Lebanon twice. There are also about 8,000 Lebanese government troops, but they are indescribably impotent. At present, some 70,000 Israeli invaders and some 30,000 Syrian troops, which confront the Israelis, are the most formidable military forces in Lebanon. Some 10,000 remaining soldiers of the Palestinian Liberation Organization also rank among the strong military forces in Lebanon. These troops could confront each other at any time.

At the same time, Lebanon is presently divided by about six indigenous military rulers. In such a disorganized and chaotic situation, how can our troops, even if they are sent, carry out a peacekeeping mission?

Lebanon is the powderkeg of the world and the mine field of the Middle East. In that extremely dangerous country, Arab nations, Israel, the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the various Lebanese factions are continuing the hopeless confrontation. How can our soldiers, totally ignorant of the terrain, languages, peoples, customs and religions of the region, defend peace and security in the midst of an armed struggle, a war of words and a political war, which they continue against one another in the region? This is indeed an unanswerable question.

What we should consider next is that, at present, the situation in the Korean Peninsula, unlike the past, calls for renewed efforts for our own defense. When the rapid revitalization of Beijing-Pyongyang relations and the signs of improvement in Sino-Soviet relations are considered, we can say that our own defense burden is already heavy. We have no room for sending troops to a foreign country.

At the same time, even sending only a regiment would cost a tremendous amount. We spend 35 percent of the state budget maintaining our present armed forces. In these circumstances, how can we dispatch troops to a foreign country? This is not a question that can be easily overlooked.

In addition, we must consider that peace is not simply preserved by sending peacekeeping troops. To contribute to securing peace at a point of international confrontation such as Lebanon, a capability for handling international affairs with powerful national strength must be possessed. If it is thought that South Korea can do the thing that even a superpower like the United States is unable to do, this is an illusion. Today's Lebanese situation is a mixture of domestic and foreign interests that no one is able to handle and is a blaze of religious confrontation and animosity among nations that has continued for thousands of years.

Finally, we must know that, to secure peace in Lebanon, troops of either side must be repelled if they invade Lebanon or brought under control if they start a must be repelled or brought under control conflict there. If this were to happen, our troops might have to fight against Palestinian guerrillas, the Syrian Army and Lebanese Muslim leftist troops, or against Israeli troops and the Lebanese Christian rightist army. It would be impossible to be neutral and to preserve peace in such a sensitive battle zone. In this case, we must think about the danger that, if we send our troops to Lebanon, all the Arab nations or Israel and the Lebanese Christian rightist force may turn into our enemy and, eventually, we may fall into the swamp of that endless conflict.

With this point of view, we make it clear that our armed forces cannot join the peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

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## S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

### U.S. WARNING AGAINST SOVIET EXPANSIONISM VIEWED

SK101311 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 7 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Soviet Expansion and the U.S. Warning"]

[Text] The U.S. Government once again appealed for joint countermeasures by the Western bloc, warning against the Soviet expansionist policy. Speaking at the National Press Club in Canberra, Australia, on 5 November, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger pointed out that the Soviet Union is capable of waging wars simultaneously in the East and the West and stressed that cooperation within the Western bloc is important because the United States cannot contain Soviet expansionism alone.

Of course, this is not the first time that such a warning has been issued by a high authority of the U.S. administration. Not only the U.S. administration, but also many politicians, diplomats and scholars of the Western bloc have drawn attention to the effects the Soviet military build-up will have on the balance of power between the United States and the Soviet Union and on all international politics. Some people even bleakly forecast the high possibility that the Third World war will finally erupt in the Persian Gulf or the Middle East.

The reason we show renewed interest in this subject, one that has often been stressed, is because Secretary Weinberger's remarks are connected with the recent, delicate developments in the international political situation. As widely reported, the relations between Communist China and the Soviet Union, which have been strained for over 20 years, are showing signs of normalization this year, and the U.S. global strategy set up on the basic assumption of prolonged Sino-Soviet confrontation comes closer to needing review. More specifically, if detente between Communist China and the Soviet Union is achieved, the U.S. plan to contain the Soviet Union in East Asia under ties with Communist China have to be revised.

Under such circumstances, in which the United States has to constantly worry about the Sino-Soviet thaw, continued military expansion by the Soviet Union forces the United States to become more wary. Wary of confrontation with Communist China, the Soviet Union thus far has taken a somewhat cautious stance. However, if a situation arises in which the Soviet Union no longer has to worry about Communist China, the Soviet Union will feel great impetus

to use the military strength it has steadily built up for the purpose of gaining political influence.

Should the military situation develop that way the United States will earnestly need realistic support from the Western bloc. Of course, the Western allies will try to readily respond to the U.S. call. But the problem lies in military strength. If the Western bloc's military strength fails to improve from today's level, it will be difficult to expect effective countermeasures from them in an emergency with the Soviet Union. In this context, the United States is appealing for an increase of the Western bloc's military strength.

It is expected that the Western bloc will, as usual, show lukewarm responses to this U.S. appeal. Thinking they are the direct target of the military arms race between the two blocs of the East and West, the Western European nations have shown reserved attitudes toward the Reagan administration's hardline policy against the Soviet Union. It is the same with Australia, the country Secretary Weinberger is now visiting.

The Western world cannot return to the 1950's days of "cold war." In other words, it cannot persist on the policy of "zero-sum game," for it has a dangerous nature that might lead to destruction of mankind. However, it is very important for the Western bloc to take joint actions, at least in diplomacy, against Soviet military expansionism. In this regard, we will continue to watch the development of the situation with keen interest.

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S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

ROK DAILY COMMENTS ON SINO-SOVIET CONTACTS

SK110552 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 10 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Won't There Be Any Change in Power Equilibrium? -- Surrounding Circumstances Which Draw Our Concern Since Sino-Soviet Approach"]

[Excerpts] There has been a strong indication in recent days that the relations among the big powers surrounding the Korean Peninsula have delicately changed. In particular, since Red China's "12th Party Congress," we have been able to perceive a salient change of this kind. And, it is seen that with the preliminary working-level talks for the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations held in Beijing last month as momentum, signs of change have become more real and concrete.

Along with such movement, our concern is drawn to whether there will be "any change" in Sino-Soviet relations. The Sino-Soviet working-level talks for the normalization of the relations recently held in Beijing made "smooth headway," both the Chinese and Soviet sides have said.

In the long run, we can say, such a situational change only means that the tension surrounding the Korean Peninsula will not be removed but will remain under different circumstances.

Moreover, the approach between Moscow and Beijing has given rise to continued observations that future relations between China and Soviet Union will change affirmatively. In this case, our concern is drawn to none other than the possibility of change in the power system of the four big powers surrounding the Korean Peninsula and in the politics of the power balance which has been maintained under that system.

Although there has not yet been anything tangible, the restructuring of the power system or the change in the relationships are inevitably apt to touch off a readjustment of the status quo and competition in terms of military capabilities. It has been reported that Red China has been less interested in the U.S.-Japanese security system. There have arisen more hard-line opinions both in the United States and the Soviet Union in favor of military confrontation. The United States has more strongly demanded that Japan strengthen its military capabilities and share the security burden. All of these are construed as part of such a change.

Not long ago Soviet journalists and officials visited the ROK to attend international meetings. Some Western media have tried to give an exaggerative estimate of this, while the North Korean group has shown an attitude of tilting toward Red China and of criticizing the Soviet Union. We can say that such a trend shows sensitivity [to these developments].

However, amidst this kind of change, what is obvious is that there is no variable factor which removes or reduces tension on the Korean Peninsula. On the contrary, it is expected that the tension will be further aggravated and the big powers will more fiercely compete with each other.

We think that now is the time when the government and the people alike should pool attention, wisdom and will to cope with the situation from a cool-headed, keen and far-reaching viewpoint.

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## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### 'NODONG SINMUN' ON MOVEMENT OF THREE REVOLUTIONS

SK061220 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2233 GMT 5 Nov 82

[NODONG SINMUN 6 November article: "Flying the Red Banner of the Three Revolutions"]

[Text] Ten years ago on a balmy spring day in April, some foreign friends looked down at the Chollima Statue for a long time from the sunny Mansudae hillside. They were members of a delegation of Japanese social science scholars who were visiting our country to attend the national meeting of social science scholars in Pyongyang--the capital of revolution--on the occasion of the 60th birthday of the great leader.

The delegation members, who had hardly been able to restrain their admiration of the great achievements made by the respected leader in leading the masses when they toured many places including Chongsanri, were reading from the Chollima Statue, the symbol of Korea's advance along the road of ceaseless upsurges and renovation. An old scholar, head of the delegation, composed an emotional poem that read:

Under the brilliant sunlight,  
full of vigor,  
Chollima Korea is soaring high in the sky.

Chollima is the Korean spirit that brought about the great miracle of raising a country that was backward just some 20 years ago to the most brilliant height of the times and history.

A few years later a young scholar who had dedicated himself to the study and research of the chuche idea, visited our country with the old scholar. Seeking Korea advance with the spirit of adding the speed battle to Chollima and of flying the Red Banner of the three revolutions, the young scholar came to admire that the brilliant tradition in leading the masses is being firmly inherited by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and is being further deepened on the road of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea. He said in an impassioned tone: From this fact alone, I have become fully aware of the fortune and might of Korea that is unanimously envied by the world's people.



This remark reflects the wise leadership and great vitality of our party, which is candidly leading Korea along the single road to accomplish the chuche cause amid constant upsurges and renovation, turning the revolution and construction into works of the masses themselves.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions has become a powerful driving force accelerating the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture.

The Red Banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture is flying in the forefront of our people, who are vigorously advancing along the road of the chuche orientation of the entire society. The movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions, which is being vigorously carried out everywhere by all the party members and workers who rose in the struggle to create the new speed of the 80's in plants, mines, cooperative farms, schools and scientific research organizations, has become a great driving force that is arousing vigorous revolutionary passion and is registering miracles and renovation throughout the country.

In the midst of the flames of the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions, the people have vigorously grown to be chuche-type revolutionaries with pure and spotless loyalty to the great leader and to the party. The task of chuche orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy and the task of intellectualizing the whole society are being brilliantly implemented.

Today's solemn realities, in which the people, nature and society are being changed beyond recognition in accordance with the demand of the chuche idea, are a great picture that impressively illustrates the uncommon wisdom and outstanding leadership of the glorious party center, which is leading the three revolutions to victory by turning them into the work of the masses themselves through the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions.

On 1 December 1975 the entire nation overflowed with the joy and deep emotion of the miners in Kumkol--a petname of the Kumdok mining complex that brilliantly preserves the immortal historic relics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The miners received and embraced [Pada Anhun] the ray of guidance that illuminated one of the leading non-ferrous industrial bases in our country, creating a sensation that was dispatched nationwide from Kumkol, the place of glory. The heroic working class in Kumdok, upholding the revolutionary slogan, ideology, technology and culture--all in accordance with the demand of chuche, which was put forward by the glorious party center, raised the first beacon fire of the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions. On that night, beacon-fire processions paraded in Kumkol. Miners vigorously marched, singing revolutionary songs and shouting the "Mansei". This was a march of loyalty by the working class in Kumkol, which rose on the road to respond to the magnificent trust and great benevolence.

The respected leader, patting the workers on the shoulder, had asked about the difficulties in their lives and work when he came to Kumkol over steep

mountain passes, saying that, not being satisfied with the programmatic teachings he had given more than 100 times, he had planned to visit a long time ago but had been unable to. On 15 April 1972 when the entire people expressed the nation's wish for the leader's long life, the respected leader personally drank a toast to the health of the working people in Kumdok, saying that our working class should be in good health.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who embodied the great leader's profound plan for the Kumdok district and his great trust in and benevolence to our working class, visited Kumdok in July and personally descended to a deep mine gallery, asking about the health of the comrades in the mine and saying that he had come to help the comrades in Kumdok as the entire nation helps them.

The road along which the large-scale non-ferrous industrial base should advance was thus widely opened by the glorious party center. The glorious party center expressed deep trust in the workers in Kumdok, saying that they should become the model for the entire nation not only in production but also in fulfilling the revolutions of ideology, technology and culture.

The beacon-fire processions, which were held by the working class in Kumkol on the night of 1 December as the nation's first uprising in the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions, were a demonstration of their faith and will to vigorously carry out the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture in accordance with the demand of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea to meet the call of the party.

Our people's intention to follow and realize the lofty ideas of the glorious party center, to which we have entrusted ourselves and the destiny and future of the fatherland and revolution, is unanimous and invariable.

The thunderous outcry, which had echoed in the land of Komdok, flew over the central part of the country and, the next day, rang in the prairie of Chongsan. Following this, outcries rapidly burst forth at all units and on all fronts, including plants, enterprises, cooperative farms and educational, scientific and health organs across the country.

This was a grand prelude to the great history of change. Unable to oppress their strong emotions, the party workers of Komdok and the management workers of Chongsan shouted: "It is a great proposal," "it is the march of faith to rush at socialism and communism faster than others," and "it is a way in which we can rush at lightening speed in the spirit of the speed battle joined to Chollima".

When they received this touching report, not only those workers but also the old fighters who had made their way through the anti-Japanese flames, the old party members who had gone through the ordeal of land reform, and the generation which had just embarked on the road of the revolutionary advance were filled with matchless pride and confidence in carrying out revolution, upholding the great party.

When they turned out to the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions, the blooming mill workers of Kangson, where the flames of the Chollima movement had flared up, got together under a white poplar about which a historical episode is related. Countless days had passed since the time in August, 1953, shortly after the truce. Amid the storm of struggle and the passion of creation, the steel works had changed beyond recognition and the white poplar had grown tall.

Because they were able to advance, embroidering a new Korean history in which they were brilliantly remodelling the whole of the country to meet the demands of the *chuche* idea, responding to the call of the party and the leader, their hearts were full of pleasure.

A blooming mill worker who took the floor with clenched fists, pledging his loyalty, said loudly: I remember the time when, having met the respected and beloved leader at the steel works, which were in ruins shortly after the truce, we received the slogan: "Let us run in the spirit of the Chollima" set forth by the leader. Since we listened to the demands of times and to the aspirations of our people, we were able to rise up, overcoming all difficulties and ordeals, and to create such miracles as even we had not expected. Today, our party is touching the hearts of our people, who have always seriously considered continuous leaps to a higher stage, without dullness and stalemate even for a moment.

The pleasure of receiving the revolutionary slogan: "Ideology, technology and culture--all in accordance with the demands of *chuche*" was the expression of the strong emotion of our people upholding the brilliant leadership of the glorious party center.

Putting forward a correct fighting slogan is of basic significance in revolutionary leadership. Our party's profound scientific insight and wisdom were shining in the slogan: "Ideology, technology and culture--all in accordance with the demands of *chuche*" our people received this slogan in the period during which the historic cause of imbuing the whole of society with the *chuche* idea--reflecting our people's iron-like will to construct communism in conformity with the matured demand of the development of our revolution and under the banner of the *chuche* idea--was being more vigorously pushed ahead.

As all of this was accomplished with a deep sense of obligation for the era, during the 1970's our revolution entered a new stage of development in which the work of imbuing society with the *chuche* idea was presented as work of top priority.

The three revolutions--ideological, technological and cultural--set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were the general line to build socialism and communism and were the basic way to realize the cause of imbuing society with the *chuche* idea.

The three revolutions, aimed at the complete realization of the sovereignty of man, are the highest-level revolution. To turn this great revolution of

imbuing all fields and all sectors of social life with the chuche idea into the work of the masses, upholding the banner of the everlasting and immortal chuche idea, a new mass advance movement was needed.

To this end, a question was raised as to under what fighting slogan, with what purpose, on what scale and in what type a mass movement it staged. Until November of 1975, no one had grasped the matured demand that our party, which penetrated the demand at that time and saw into the far future, set forth an excellent policy urging us to stage the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions as an all-out advance movement to push ahead with our revolution toward [words indistinct] under the slogan: "Ideology, technology and culture--all in accordance with the demands of chuche."

A mass movement is a (?potential) way to strengthen the cohesion and cooperation of the working masses and to unreservedly display their boundless strength and is a revolutionary way to accelerate the construction of socialism and communism through collective reforms. Having been waged with the slogan: "Ideology, technology and culture--all in accordance with the demands of chuche," the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions, has possessed from its beginning width and depth unrivaled by previous mass movements. The movement, from its first step, has effected unprecedented advance in the work of remodeling man in our own way and in the work of constructing economy and culture in our own manner.

NODONG SINMUN, the party's organ, on 30 November, 1975, just one month after the first torch of the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions had flared up in Komdok, reported epochal events taking place at all units and in all sectors, including industrial, agricultural, scientific, educational, cultural, art and health, which were rising up in the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions.

Articles reflecting the spirit of the era said: Since the moment the torch of the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions flared up in the land of Komdok and of Chongsan, the people have unanimously risen up in an unprecedented mass advance movement, holding rallies one after another all across the country. As a result, the whole country is engulfed in the ferocious flames of the three revolutions. This was the very new reality of Korea in which the people had risen up in the communist mass movement to forge ahead with the three revolutions, responding to the call of the party and the leader.

Having laid down the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions and paying deep attention to every step of its advance, the party wisely led immediate further expansion and development of the movement. On 1 January 1976, the whole country greeted a new year in the midst of waging the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions. Functionaries who receive the call of the party were wrapped in great glory and pleasure. On that day at a place overflowing with glory, functionaries received ways and means--programmatic guidelines for expanding and developing the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions with tangible designs and methods--and were assigned several central tasks that had to be adhered to in carrying out the party's work.

Clearly elucidating the purposes of the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions, the party taught: As we waged the Chollima work team movement, upholding the lofty intentions of the great leader, the reality, in which we are vigorously waging the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions, shows the justness of the policy of the party, which has set forth the new mass movement.

The movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions develops the Chollima work-team movement into a new higher stage and embodies the principles of the speed battle and ideological warfare. It is a mass movement that organically combines all collective renovation movements, including the people's ideological remodeling work in economic, cultural and other domains.

The party has made it clear that the basic task of this movement is to extensively further accelerate the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. The party has also noted that the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions, which began when a new turning point was effected in the moral and mental traits of our workers through the Chollima work-team movement and an epochal advance was made in socialist economic and cultural construction, is a movement that is being carried out with higher targets than any other mass movement in the past.

This movement, which takes our party's program for chuche-orientation of the entire society as a task of struggle, is a lofty mass ideological remodeling movement designed to make all the members of society ardent chuche-type communist revolutionaries by more vigorously waging the ideological revolution in accordance with the demand of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea. It is a lofty, mass, technical remodeling movement that reflects the demands of today's reality in which industrialization is being accomplished and socialist construction has entered a new higher stage. It is a lofty mass cultural remodeling movement that is being carried out in a new stage of the revolutionary development when construction of the completely victorious socialist society is progressing as scheduled.

The functionaries participating in the meeting that day were taught that to successfully carry out the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions, which is aimed at the strategic task of accomplishing the three revolutions, they should correctly plan each step, correctly define the tasks to be resolved in each step and should establish targets by correctly combining the matter at hand with overall tasks. In particular, the teaching that the party organizations, directly seizing the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions, should turn this movement into a work to be extended to the (?exterior) of the party, was a programmatic guideline firmly ensuring the victory of this movement.

That day, all the functionaries came to believe more firmly that, thanks to our party, the idea and theory of mass movement for the period of socialist and communist construction had been comprehensively compiled and summed up and the theoretical and practical foundation to victoriously lead the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture had already been firmly provided.

That New Year's Day when all the people had sung the song wishing for the long life ended and the bright starry night in the capital silently advanced far. The functionaries, however, were unable to calm themselves down after the historic moment of receiving the programmatic guideline.

A functionary who had experienced the unforgettable event at the significant meeting said: It was indeed a historic moment when we received the extensive explanation on the essence, the basic objectives and major tasks of the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions. I could clearly envisage the victorious might of this movement and its role in the history of our people's mass movement. I was overwhelmed with emotion.

How could this be the sentiment of only that one functionary?

Since then, wherever our party organizations and party members under the ray of guidance have gathered, there have been discussions about the detailed plan of execution for the struggle and the tasks for the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions. Resolutions pledging loyalty to the party have been adopted everywhere, including on the battlefields of production and technical renovation where our party organizations and party members have stood in the forefront, and in the places where socialist culture has been blooming. Thus, the resolutions have been implemented.

At the same time, all the party members and workers across the nation have resolved to prepare themselves to be the chuche-type communist revolutionaries with pure and spotless loyalty to the party and the leader. They have accelerated more vigorously the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientific of the national economy, encouraged by the teachings that they should relieve the people of the difficult labors with machines and that we should replace carrying racks [mokno] with helicopters.

The heroic miners of the pit of ("communism"), rising in the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions, have resolved to acquire heavy equipment operators' licenses in a short time by receiving the specialized education while engaged in their work. Their resolution has been taken to heart by everyone.

The party's guidance of the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions has brilliantly changed our reality in accordance with the demand of chuche. The guidance of the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions by the glorious party center, which has been leading revolution and construction in its forefront, strengthens with each passing day.

This road of guidance was also embroidered with significance in February when our functionaries received a new policy from the glorious party center for the work the lofty intention expressed on that day was a profound explanation of the leading principle of the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions that called for the three revolutions teams' correct guidance and support of this movement. It noted that the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions, which the party organizations should directly seize, is an overall social mass movement that remodels



ideology, technology and culture in accordance with the demand of chuche and accelerates our overall revolution and construction.

The great leader initiated the three revolutions team movement at an early date and dispatched the three revolutions teams to many sectors of the national economy. Thus, the teams had grown as powerful guidance forces of the revolution. Since the three revolutions teams have correctly guided and supported the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions, the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture have been carried out more vigorously.

Thanks to the wise leadership of our party, the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions has made the entire nation seethe with revolutionary passion and has vigorously inspired the revolution and construction to surging renovation and upsurges. Thus, the state of ideology and consciousness of the party members and workers, their way of thinking and work method and the features of the nation have changed beyond recognition in this land where they advanced by flying the Red Banner of the three revolutions.

Reality is a barometer of the might of ideology and leadership. It was early July this year when the whole country was seething with the implementation of the great leader's teaching and the party's militant appeal to effect a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist economic construction as in the period of the great upsurge of Chollima. The working class of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, who gathered at Sadong Stadium, cherishing hearts burning with loyalty, held a rally to create a new speed of the 1980's and adopted a letter of appeal to workers, technicians and office workers throughout the country.

In this letter of appeal, reflecting the vigorous beat of every heart, the working class of the Kim Chaek Iron Works fervently appealed for implementation of the great leader's teaching and the party's policy in a revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality and for becoming the Kim Hyoks and Cha Kwang-sus of the 1980's.

The working class of the Kim Chaek Iron Works and other workers throughout the country turned out, upholding the leader's teaching and the party's policy, while cherishing the indomitable revolutionary spirit and burning loyalty displayed by the young Korean communists who upheld the great leader as the sun of the revolution and who devoted their all on the road of loyalty in the dawn of the Korean revolution.

How vividly this fact shows the loftiness of our people's ideological and spiritual world created in the flames of the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions.

Because of the ideological and spiritual traits of our people which have reached a lofty stage, today a proud fruit is being borne in the work of reforming and changing technology and culture in conformity with the demands of chuche.

Last September, when the whole country was seething with joy at having attained a good harvest this year, again, despite the unprecedented drought, the great leader inspected the agricultural experiment field of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences amid great joy. That day, the great leader praised scientists and technicians in the academy who have registered many successes in cultivating various kinds of plants and seeds suitable to the weather and climate of our country by thoroughly establishing *chuche* in scientific research activities under the banner of the three revolutions.

Not only scientists and technicians--including Dr Kim Sang-yon, who were present at this glorious place--but also all working people throughout the country were filled with great emotion. This emotion was not simply because of the successful innovative work registered by the unit. The thought that the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions initiated and led by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was lifting the ideological and spiritual traits, technology and culture of our people up to a lofty and brilliant stage. This thought precisely warmed the hearts of the people.

Proud reality in which, cherishing in their hearts the burning loyalty and indomitable revolutionary spirit of the young communists who upheld the great leader as the sun of the revolution and devoted their all for him in the dawn of the Korean revolution, all of the people are upholding and following the leader's will and the party's intention.

The fact that the rapidly increasing speed in economic development is being spurred, the blasting reports signaling the exploitation of underground resources are reverberating in succession, the automation of production process is being brilliantly realized by means of our own machines, facilities and technology and production efficiency is being miraculously promoted. The fact that the fields of science and technology--which were strange to us in the past--have been developed into ones directly participating in the economic development work.

The large number of intellectuals, composed of newly trained technicians and experts as well as engineers and junior engineers--who have been collectively trained at all production sites--and who have been firmly armed with the *chuche*-based outlook of the world and modern scientific and technological knowledge.

The great reality in which nature, people, economy and culture are undergoing a complete change and are advancing rapidly.

All of these facts vividly show the wisdom of the brilliant leadership of our party leading the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions to the single road of victory under the Red Flag of the three revolutions.

Pit No. 4 of the Komdok mine complex, which turned out before anyone else amid the strong flames of the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions, the (Kusan) workshop of the Iwon mine, the Youth Heat Production workshop of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant, the Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm, the Chongsan Cooperative Farm and many other units of the national economy



have won the Red Flag of the three revolutions. Today, the ranks of the units which have won the Red Flag of the three revolutions are increasing with each passing day.

Indeed, the proud course of the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions is an immortal one on which the (?firm) will and wise leadership of the glorious party center leading the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea to the road of infinite progress and victory by brilliantly embodying the great leader's excellent ideology and theory on the mass movement have been brilliantly embroidered. It is also a great history of our times, and this is a result of our party's firm determination and indomitable will to lead, with certainty, the revolutionary cause of chuche--which started in the forests of Paektu--to the brilliant future of socialism and communism.

CSO: 4110/008

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

'NODONG SINMUN' ON APPLICATION OF TAEAN WORK SYSTEM

SK100458 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2237 GMT 8 Nov 82

[NODONG SINMUN 9 November special article: "The Classic Work in Which the Economic Management Idea of Chuche is Summed Up -- On the 20th Anniversary of the Publication of the Great Leader's Classic Work on Further Developing the Tae'an Work System" -- KCNA identifies this as an article]

[Text] Under the moving circumstances in which the entire people in the entire country are accelerating a vigorous advance by vigorously turning out to the struggle to create the speed of the 80's, we significantly greet the 20th anniversary of the publication of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal classic work on further developing the Tae'an work system.

On 9 November, 1962, 20 years ago, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song delivered a historic speech at an enlarged meeting of the party committee of the Tae'an Electrical Machinery Plant. In his speech the great leader comprehensively analyzed and reviewed the successes and experiences gained in the management of the Tae'an work system--the most superior work system of the socialist economic system--in the year after he had established it. And he gave concrete answers to the theoretical and practical questions arising in further strengthening and developing the system.

Since it embodies the immortal chuche idea and the revolutionary mass line and possesses invincible truth and a scientific nature clearly delineating the intrinsic character and traits of the socialist economic system and illuminating the road laid ahead of the system, the profound economic management idea,--elucidated by the great leader in his classic work,--became a powerful weapon to vigorously accelerate socialist construction.

The past 20 years, since the publication of the work, have been a proud course in which, by the mighty power of the chuche-oriented idea of economic management expounded by the great leader, the Tae'an work system has been applied in an allround way in all sectors of the people's economy and has steadily developed in depth. They have also been proud days in which the superiority and vitality of the system as the model of socialist economic management have been fully displayed.

Because we had the Tae'an work system, the most superior type of socialist and communist economic management, we brilliantly performed the historic cause

of socialist industrialization in the very brief period of 14 years and, by vigorously accelerating the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions in the industrial sector and by vigorously waging the battle of great socialist construction, we can run at a lightening speed, as we are today, toward the 10 prospective goals--the grand programs of socialist economic construction--creating the speed of the 80's.

Our practical experiences clearly show that, to excellently resolve the questions raised in plant management and in the overall economic management in conformity with the intrinsic nature of socialism and communism, there is no other way but the way opened up by the Tae'an work system which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung established.

The classic work in further developing the Tae'an work system is an immortal historic document consummating the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-sung's unique theory on economic management elucidated by the great chuche idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung has taught: The Tae'an work system is basically different from previous work systems. It is a superior work system possessing not a few elements of communist-type enterprise management. This new work system excellently embodies the collective and communist life-style --one for all, all for one.

Making clear the basis of socialist economic management, that is, on what basis we should manage the economy, is a basic question arising in carrying out economic management. How we resolve this decides the question of whether or not we resolve questions, raised in economic management and guidance, in conformity with the intrinsic nature of the socialist system.

Basing himself on the principle of the chuche philosophy that man is the master of everything and decides everything, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung elucidated the superb idea that primary emphasis should be put on working with the people in socialist economic management, thereby giving a clear-cut answer to this fundamental problem in socialist economic management.

In a socialist society, the workers are the masters of the means of production and, therefore, the masters of economic management. Technology, of course, plays an important role in modern production. Apart from technology, we cannot think about modern production.

Man, however, creates technology and operates machines. No matter how high the level of automation and mechanization of production may be, we cannot continuously develop production unless we mobilize people's revolutionary zeal by carrying out work with them well.

The Tae'an work system established by the great leader is a work system which places the producer masses in the center of economic management and an economic management system under which all problems in production and management are solved through work with the people.

The establishment of the Tae'an work system signified a revolutionary turn from the old system, whereby the economy was managed and operated mainly by technical and economic methods, to an economic management system whose main emphasis is put on work with the people and which takes as its fundamental basis the method of arousing their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative ingenuity. Herein lie the fundamental guarantee for making the Tae'an work system a church-based economic management system and a source of invincible might which makes it possible to give full play to its incomparable superiority and vitality.

The mass line is a fundamental principle of our party in its activities based on the church idea. To thoroughly embody the mass line in economic management, we should improve the work system and method so as to make the producer masses actively participate in economic management and to give full play to their revolutionary zeal and creativity. We also should strengthen work to raise the producer masses' political and ideological consciousness so that they may voluntarily take part in economic management with the stand and attitude of being masters.

The Tae'an work system makes it possible to fully meet such demands. Because it is a system of economic management under which all management activities are conducted under the collective leadership of the party committee, economic tasks are carried out in such a way as to give priority to political work and to infuse the producer masses with enthusiasm for work while superiors do everything they can to responsibly help their subordinates.

The Tae'an work system, therefore, is a communist form of economic management embodying the immortal church idea and the mass line on it.

Today, we are assigned weighty task of realizing the grand programs set forth by the party's Sixth Congress. This demands that we fully demonstrate the superiority of the Tae'an work system by more thoroughly applying it, thus enacting greater upsurges in production and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung has taught: By thoroughly applying the Tae'an work system to all sectors of the people's economy, we should realize unified and detailed planning, correctly establish economic organizational work and production discipline and thoroughly readjust enterprise management.

Continuously strengthening and developing economic management in accordance with the developing reality, with weighty revolutionary tasks assigned to us, are the inevitable demands of socialist and communist construction and the firm policies to which our party has consistently adhered.

Today, our party has unfolded a grand plan to make the 1980's a decade of a new leap by more thoroughly applying the Tae'an work system and thus to find our country holding its proud place in the ranks of world's economic powers.

By more thoroughly carrying through the Tae'an work system in conformity with the demand of the new reality, all party organizations and functionaries and working people should effect a great revolutionary change in the struggle to create the speed of the 80's, upholding the party's plan and intention.

Success in socialist construction entirely depends on the party's leading role. Only when we strengthen the party's leadership and guidance and give priority to working with people can we resolve all the problems in economic management in conformity with the party's demand and the working class' interests, and thereby continuously develop the economy.

Supporting supply work, increasing the role of the departments that guarantee production, implementing the mass line in planning work, strengthening technical guidance to production and comprehensively guiding production, all depend upon the party's leading role. By making the most of past experiences, party committees at all units and in all sectors of the people's economy should continue to thoroughly carry out the Tsean work system, firmly holding on to the collective guidance system.

Political work is work with people. Work with people is the fundamental work of the party. All party organizations should correctly educate their members and workers in the great leader's teachings and the party's policies embodying them and, by indoctrinating them to be boundlessly loyal to the leader, should make them fulfill their revolutionary duties in performing economic tasks.

The party organizations on all levels and the three revolutions teams should pay great attention to the improvement of economic management work and, in particular, by substantially pushing ahead with this work by closely combining the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions with the movement to follow the examples of the unheralded heroes, should thoroughly readjust and standardize enterprise management and carry out organizational work for production and for enterprise management, including equipment, material, labor management and technical guidance, in a scientific and rational manner.

One important key to the creation of great upsurges in production and construction by thoroughly carrying out the Tsean work system is fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. The 10-point prospective goals for socialist construction, which were set forth by the party's 6th Congress, are grand struggle programs, which are unprecedented in scale, speed and boldness in the history of economic construction, are great economic construction programs that require a high-level technical advance. To successfully carry out these tasks, we should manage large-scale socialist industry with our own strength, technology and resources. This demands that we demonstrate a revolutionary spirit in which we courageously overcome all difficulties and ordeals without fear.

With a firm stand that they are the masters of economic management and production, all functionaries and workers should vigorously rush toward the achievement of new prospective goals by planning and coordinating enterprise management and production demands producing what they do not have, finding what they lack and learning, studying and grasping what they do not know. All functionaries and workers should more responsibly implement all economic tasks with their own strength and, with the attitude that they are the masters of the country's economy, should save resources, fuel and material as much as they can.

By strengthening study to continuously raise the degree of their working ability, functionaries and workers should be more versed in production processes and equipment and act and think with the progressive attitude of incessantly introducing new technology.

To thoroughly carry out the Tae'an work system, functionaries should plan and coordinate organizational and command work. Like unheralded heroes, all economic guidance functionaries, with a high awareness that they devote all their work to the party, the leader and the fatherland, should always establish plans to meet the party's intention, strengthen technical guidance to production on the basis of those intentions and comprehensively guide production. Functionaries, in particular, should plan and coordinate work to guarantee the supply of material. By paying due attention to the working people who support supply work, functionaries should make them apply themselves to production without any inconvenience.

With firm determination to brilliantly achieve this year's goals by normalizing production on a high level, functionaries should plan and coordinate economic guidance and management and firmly establish an atmosphere in which they work in conformity with the management norms and regulations of the Tae'an work system.

By firmly arming ourselves with the chuche-oriented idea and theories of economic management embodied in the great leader's classic work on further developing the Tae'an work system and by thoroughly carrying out the system, let all of us effect epochal change in the struggle to create the speed of the 80's in order to develop our economy onto higher stage.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

'NODONG SINMUN' ON MEETING OF CHOLLIMA MOVEMENT

SK130111 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2226 GMT 11 Nov 82

[NODONG SINMUN 12 November Editorial: "The Meeting of the Front-Rankers in the Chollima Movement Who Have Turned Out to Create the Speed of the 1980's"]

[Text] Today, socialist construction in our country is vigorously advancing on the summit of the 1980's. The 1980's is the most significant period in developing our party and the revolution. During this period, the Sixth Congress of our party was held. This congress set forth a new revolutionary line and a militant program--milestones for bringing about a great change in our revolution and construction.

All the people throughout the country, including our heroic working class, have already made great advances in carrying out the task of socialist construction set forth by the party congress.

By vigorously struggling to create the speed of the 1980's, all sectors of the people's economy have brought about a new productive upsurge. This vigorous struggle has unfolded a brighter prospect on the future path of our economic construction, further strengthening the country's political and economic might.

Under the magnificent circumstances in which the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea and in which the flames of a great upsurge is ablaze in socialist economic construction, the meeting of the front-rankers in the chollima movement, who have turned out to create the speed of the 1980's, will be held today. This meeting will be a proud one of glorifying the 1980's as the period of great victory and glory by once again bringing about a great leap in socialist economic construction. The important aim of the meeting is to implement the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule by vigorously rousing the entire party and all the people and to make an epochal advance in implementing the magnificent 10-point prospective plan, reflecting the firm, unswerving will and profound tactical plan of our party to lead economic construction to a continuous upsurge by launching a bold offensive operation without the slightest wavering under any circumstances.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The 1980's is a very important period in socialist economic construction in our country. By further

accelerating economic construction based on the brilliant successes we have already gained in socialist economic construction, we should implement the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule and should continuously and vigorously advance toward a new, higher goal.

In the 1980's our party and people are assigned a weighty but worthwhile task of building the economy. To brilliantly accomplish this glorious task, our party has led this struggle, putting forth a slogan reading "let us create the speed of the 1980's with the spirit displayed during the period of a great Chollima upsurge." The struggle to create the speed of the 1980's is a worthwhile advance movement to demonstrate the new spirit and ambition of Korea brilliantly inheriting the tradition of the great Chollima upsurge developed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and in victoriously advancing under the leadership of the party. The meeting will be a significant one of brilliantly embellishing the new history of the great upsurge in the 1980's by putting new spurs to this worthwhile advance movement.

Participating in the meeting will be labor innovators who have performed great exploits in the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's, those who have achieved goals in implementing the Second 7-Year Plan, guiding functionaries and three revolution team members.

The front-rankers in the chollima movement, who have turned out to create the speed of the 1980's, are fighters who are devotedly and energetically struggling to implement the plan of our party for economic construction and are those who perform miracles and heroic exploits, courageously overcoming all difficulties.

Since the meeting will encourage these front-rankers, whom our party has brought up and helped distinguish themselves, to exert themselves to implement the party's program for economic construction without fail, it will be held in a highly exalted political atmosphere and will surely reap good results.

Indeed, the convocation of the meeting of the front-rankers in the chollima movement, who have turned out to create the speed of the 1980's, is of great significance. The meeting will, above all, provide an important opportunity in bringing about a new, epochal change in the history of socialist construction in our country.

Today, we are in an important period during which we should raise socialist construction to a higher stage. Five years have passed since our people launched the struggle to implement the Second 7-Year Plan. During this period, workers, including our working class, have achieved proud successes by resolutely advancing toward implementing the Second 7-Year Plan under the wise leadership of the party and the leader. Thus, they have attained great victories and made progress in various sectors of the people's economy.

Over the past 5 years, our industry has developed toward an endless upswing and its outlook has greatly changed.



An extraordinarily high speed, which can be seen in Chuche Korea marching forward while adding the speed battle to Chollima, has been created. Industrial production capabilities have greatly increased and all industrial sectors have been better perfected.

Thanks to the vigorous pushing ahead with the work to make industry Chuche-oriented, modern and scientific, our industry's Chuche characteristics and its technological foundation have been extraordinarily strengthened.

We are faced today with the weighty task of accomplishing all goals to the end on the basis of the achievements already made under the Second 7-Year Plan.

Only 2 years remain in the Second 7-Year Plan. The task which we should carry on during this period is vast. Now is the time for the entire party and all the people to wage the lightning battle for the accomplishment of the Second 7-Year Plan.

Only when the entire party, the entire country and all the people turn out to wage dynamic struggle can we attain the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule and make greater headway in the struggle for the accomplishment of the 10 major prospective targets.

When the flames of the revolutionary great upsurge are set ablaze more fiercely, with this meeting as momentum, our party's intention and plan to turn our fatherland into a world-famous economic power and to provide a more abundant and more civilized life for our people will surely be realized.

The meeting will also help our revolutionary ranks extraordinarily strengthen their political and ideological might by endlessly increasing the ranks of new Chollima front-rankers in the flames of the all-out march for the creation of the speed of the 1980's.

Today's front-rankers of the Chollima movement who have turned out in the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's are the standardbearers energetically pushing ahead with the movement to win the Red Flag of three revolutions and the movement to emulate the unsung heroes--both initiated and led by our party. Their important ideological and spiritual characteristics are an indomitable fighting spirit and a determined revolutionary spirit, with which they go through fire and water to fulfill the demands of the party and the leader.

When through this meeting such examples and exploits of the forerunners are widely, generally applied and when their ranks are further expanded and strengthened, the party's economic policy will be thoroughly defended and accomplished and surprising, innovative successes will be achieved in production, construction, and in scientific and technological development.

In reality, to more energetically push ahead with the march to create the speed of the 1980's, using this meeting as momentum, is a struggle which displays our people's heroic spirit and revolutionary example of certainly

attaining any goals. And it is the proud struggle which helps us highly demonstrate the might of our revolutionary ranks which boldly march while firmly rallying around the party and the leader.

The current on-going meeting of front-rankers of the Chollima movement who have turned out in creating the speed of the 1980's clearly establishes that the history of our country's socialist construction, embroidered with the revolutionary great upswing, is being brilliantly inherited by our party.

The grand chollima march which took place after the war under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has vigorously pushed ahead with our country's socialist construction, has brought about a vast change in this land and has unfolded the era of national prosperity.

To eternally defend and glorify the valuable tradition and revolutionary spirit gained in the grand Chollima march is the firm will of our party center.

Because it is being convened while reflecting such a noble intention of our party and the unanimous aspirations and wishes of all people to add the speed battle to Chollima, this meeting is especially meaningful.

The historical status of this meeting lies in the fact that, by continuing to keep the revolutionary spirit and the traits of struggle which were displayed in the era of the grand Chollima upswing, we are going to achieve a new turning-point in the history of the great upswing in the 1980's.

The meeting of front-rankers of the Chollima movement who have turned out in creating the speed of 1980's will impose heavier and more important duties on our people.

However, by surmounting all difficulties and obstacles, we are meeting all the conditions under which we can easily accomplish the program for economic construction in the 1980's.

Today's struggle for the creation of the speed of the 1980's is being waged on a firm political, ideological, material and technical foundation. The party's and leader's wise leadership and the people's burning zeal and revolutionary determination to accomplish the party's intention at all costs are firm guarantees for all our victories.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has helped provide a firm foundation for carrying out the Second 7-Year Plan and the new prospective targets by clearly delineating the specific duties of the basic fronts and every sector of the economic construction at every period, with uncommon wisdom, powerful insight and extraordinary revolutionary driving force, and by helping concentrate all country's efforts on those duties.

In recent years alone, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has elucidated ways to resolve the four-point nature-remaking tasks and the steel problem and has unfolded a bold plan of operations to seize the peak

of nonferrous metals. He has also indicated the way for our people's economy to achieve a new great upsurge.

In order to have the economic guidance reach down closer to the lower sectors in conformity with the demands of reality, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has put forth a new industrial guidance system and has wisely led so that the functionaries could carry out economic organizational work and production plans well, with a high sense of responsibility.

In accord with the measures taken by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the work of analyzing and summing up--every quarter and every month--the situation in which the people's economic plans are carried out has been substantially carried out and the technical innovation movement has been energetically waged. Therefore, our country's economic construction has been able to continue to vigorously move forward without any stagnation or standstill.

Our party center, resplendently realizing the economic construction plans of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has put forth revolutionary policies and slogans for struggle one after another to achieve an economic upsurge. And it is leading so that we can enhance the role of the members of the three revolutions teams and of the party organizations and vigorously push ahead with the mass movement.

Because of our party's tested, tempered and correct leadership in the course of creating unprecedented miracles in the socialist construction while leading the advance of the speed battle, the victory in the all-out march to create the speed of the 1980's is certain.

"Let the entire party, the whole country and all the people turn out in creating the speed of the 1980's by marching forward with the spirit of the speed battle joined to Chollima." This is the demand of our revolutionary development and our immediate slogan for struggle. Our party now wants all sectors and all units to hold high this slogan.

With great pride and dignity in being led by the great party and the leader and full of confidence and fighting spirit, all party members and workers throughout the country should resolutely turn out in the all-out march which is called for by the party.

The key element in accelerating the general march on the occasion of this meeting is that all the people have the firm and high political and ideological resolve to implement the party's and the leader's economic construction plans to the end.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: When the working people struggle, displaying their lofty revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom, constant miracles and innovations can be created in our revolution and construction.

The decisive factor in effecting a constant upsurge in socialist construction lies in mobilizing the people's ideology. This meeting is one mobilizing the

ideology of all functionaries and working people to renew their firm resolution for unanimously launching into a new assault battle. Today, our functionaries and working people are greeting this meeting with firm resolve to unreservedly demonstrate their burning loyalty in today's rewarding struggle of implementing the party's economic construction program.

Among other things, it is important for us to continuously maintain and to highly demonstrate this ideological zeal and resolve. Now is the time for us to give new spurs to the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's. It is also the very time for us to display our loyalty to the party and the leader through our practical struggle, not through words.

The honorable task assigned by the party which lies before the working people is precisely to unconditionally and thoroughly fulfill the militant tasks in implementing the Second 7-Year Plan and the new prospective goals.

All functionaries and working people should regard their assigned tasks as party directives and state laws and have the firm determination to fulfill them to the end, without the slightest faltering.

When all functionaries and working people carry out the struggle for self-reliance and fortitude with a spirit of absolutely and unconditionally implementing the party policies, they can create amazing miracles anywhere and highly demonstrate the honor of front-rankers of the chollima movement of the 1980's.

Important in developing the struggle to raise the speed of the 1980's to a new higher stage on the occasion of this meeting is to aggressively conduct organizational and political work in a substantial way, in conformity with the demands of reality.

This is not a mere meeting to sum up the successes already attained in economic construction, but a meeting of struggle and advance to effect a new upsurge in implementing the party's economic construction policies.

At this moment when the meeting is being held, all party organizations, three revolution teams, functionaries and working people should deeply recognize the purpose and demand of the meeting and actively and unanimously turn out to the new battle, at the same time, they should establish substantial measures to unreservedly mobilize all production potential.

In particular, all economic guidance functionaries, including functionaries of the committees and ministries of the state administration council and the provincial economic guidance committees, should proficiently and skillfully carry out their economic organizational work and production guidance with a high sense of responsibility and in a manner worthy of masters.

Today, our party members, working people and all people not only firmly believe that this meeting will be an epochal milestone in fulfilling ahead of schedule the Second 7-Year Plan and the 10 major prospective goals but also hope for the successful implementation of the work of the meeting.

Today when the march to create the speed of the 1980's is being vigorously unfolded, our struggle has become a more rewarding one and the future road of our people is guaranteed greater victory.

For our people, there is no more honorable task than to make the 1980's a most brilliant era by upholding and following the leadership of the party and the leader.

All working people, including our heroic working class, should deeply recognize their heavy sense of responsibility pledged before the party and the revolution and unanimously turn out to the struggle to effect a new upsurge in socialist construction.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

CHOLLIMA MEETING ISSUES APPEAL TO WORKERS

SK171151 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Letter of Appeal from the meeting of the Front-rankers of the Chollima Movement to Workers, Technicians and Office Workers Throughout the Country]

[Text] Under magnificent circumstances in which--upholding the militant program the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth at the Sixth Party Congress and in his historic policy speech and under the wise leadership of the party--the entire country is vigorously accelerating an all-out advance movement to create the speed of the 1980's, we are holding a meeting of the front-rankers of the Chollima movement, who have turned out to create the speed of the 1980's with a burning resolve to bring about a new upsurge in socialist economic construction. Participating in the meeting of the front-rankers of the chollima movement--who have turned out to create the speed of the 1980's in the significant period in which new change is developing in our revolution--and reviewing the proud history of a great revolutionary upsurge in traversing the single road of innovations under the leadership of the party, we are determined to loyally return the great confidence and expectation the respected and beloved leader and the party have cherished toward us by achieving the goals of the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

Assigned to our working class--which has built a powerful socialist industrial country on the war-torn, barren land in a short span of time under the revolutionary slogan "Let us advance with the spirit of Chollima," and which has glorified the 1970's as an era of a great change--is a noble task of more vigorously accelerating a new all-out advance movement in the 1980's toward a summit on which we can view the complete victory of socialism. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should achieve the goals of the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule by further accelerating economic construction based on the brilliant successes we have already gained in socialist economic construction and should continuously and vigorously advance toward a new, higher goal.

The first target of attack in our all-out advance movement is to implement the Second 7-Year Plan at the earliest possible date. Only by implementing the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule can we strengthen the country's economic might and make epochal progress in the struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism. Only by achieving a brilliant victory in the struggle

to complete the Second 7-Year Plan can we make a breakthrough in the advance for achieving the magnificent 10-point prospective goals in the 1980's. Let us implement the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule by mobilizing the entire party, the entire country and all the people. Let us create the speed of the 1980's with the spirit of the period of the great Chollima upsurge. These are struggle slogans which our people should uphold. These slogans are the militant banners of an all-out advance movement which our party has given to the working class and all the people. They are militant slogans reflecting the profound ideas on the guidance of the masses of our party--which has always trusted the inexhaustible strength of the masses, which has solved all questions by mobilizing them and which has continuously performed miracles. They are powerful struggle slogans demonstrating the revolutionary leadership method of our party, which has accelerated the revolution and construction through revolutionary mass movements and has opened the path of future victories.

Today, our party is rousing the entire party, the entire country and all the people to the all-out assault campaign to complete the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule and is having our working class take the lead in this campaign--a great, worthwhile advance movement. Everytime difficult and important militant tasks loomed before it and everytime it brought about a new change in the revolution, our party firmly trusted our working class--the leading class of the revolution--boldly conducted offensive tactical operations and guided our working class in charge of the major components of the revolution in making a breakthrough of advance.

After rising in response to the call of the party, our working class has proudly demonstrated its honor as a front-ranker in the innovation movement to destroy passivity and conservatism and in the great communist-type advance movement to remodel ideology, technology and culture in accordance with the requirements of chuche under the banner of the three revolutions. Thus, it has erected the tower of loyalty and exploits on the glorious road of our revolution.

The heroic epic of the Chollima era has been written through the heroic struggle of our working class and all the workers, who have risen at the call of the party and the leader, thus astounding the world's people, and the new history of the speed battle has been created, marking the immortal achievements of our party.

Rising at the call of the party, braving fire and water and advancing along a single road of innovations and leaps ahead, loyally following the intent of the party and the leader at any place and at any time, are the proud tradition which our working class and the people have glorified on road of advance in the grim revolution and construction and are unique revolutionary traits.

First, construction workers, whose bodies glowed like a smelting iron when they kindled the fires of the national foundation at plants and enterprises, which had ceased to breathe, in the liberated fatherland; do-or-die unit members who, while making a breakthrough at every step during the period of the grim fatherland liberation war by displaying the spirit of matchless devotion,



braved the rain of fire in supplying war materiel and sounded the whistle of wartime transportation; heroes of rehabilitation and construction, who, swiftly advancing at the Chollima, Pyongyang and vinalon speeds, built a country of Chollima--a country of miracles--on the war-torn, barren land devoid of even a brick and occupied the high summit of a socialist industrial country at a breath; great front-rankers of the period of the speed battle, who, cherishing a burning will to willingly devote their lives to the glorious party, rushed through fire and water and crossed rugged mountains and raging billows: Now is the time for our working class and workers, who have rapidly advanced, performing immortal exploits, to once again demonstrate an indomitable fighting spirit, courage and victorious creative might--which they have developed in their struggle--in today's all-out assault battle to achieve ahead of schedule the goals of the Second 7-Year Plan and the 10-point prospective goals.

All of our hearts are now overflowing with warm revolutionary fervor to devote ourselves to the vigorous struggle to complete the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule as demanded by the party and to bring about an epochal change in the worthwhile struggle to implement the program for socialist economic construction in the 1980's.

Participating in the meeting of the front-rankers of the Chollima movement and cherishing deep in our hearts a resolve of loyalty to vigorously demonstrate the spirit of the heroic working class and people of chuche Korea in the all-out assault battle to implement the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule, we send this letter of appeal to you.

Workers, technicians and office workers throughout the country, the Second 7-Year Plan will end in 2 years. During this period, we should implement the Second 7-Year Plan in all units without fail and should make decisive advances in achieving the magnificent 10-point prospective goals. Indeed, the remaining period is an important one during which the entire party, the entire country and all the people should rapidly advance by making 1 day as fruitful in achievements as a 10-day or 100-day period.

The more vast the tasks and the more strained the battle becomes, the more courageous and the higher we should all rise in the assault battle. Heroic working class and all workers throughout the country: Let us all rise at the call of the party as one and fully demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of the Korean people and their inexhaustible creative strength on the battlefield of the all-out advance movement.

The most important battlefield in today's all-out assault battle is the front of the extractive industry. Let us thoroughly implement the party's policy for placing priority on the extractive industry over the processing industry so as to bring about a new upsurge in all sectors of the people's economy. Coal is the precious asset of chuche industry. The coal front is one on which we should concentrate. Only when coal mountains--the heart of industry--are high can all sectors of the people's economy vigorously advance and can the entire country rapidly advance toward creating the speed of the 1980's. Working class and workers in the coal industrial sector: Let us bear deep in our hearts a lofty sense of pride and duty in taking charge of the outpost of



the people's economy, reconstruct and expand large coal mines by displaying mass heroism everywhere, positively develop small- and medium-size coal mines and achieve the comprehensive mechanization and automation of work at collieries. Thus, let us turn all coal mines into cascades of coal.

The Anju district is a lifeline of the national economy. Miners in Anju: It is none other than you, comrades, who must become the shock brigade that opens wide a victorious way to occupy the heights of 120 million tons of coal. Wage a ceaseless assault battle, with high loyalty to the party and leader to make a cry of victory in the coal battle reverberate from the land of Anju.

The height of the nonferrous metals is one of the most important heights that our working class should occupy without fail. At the historic party Central Committee plenary meeting held in Hamhung, the great leader put forth a militant task that the entire party, entire nation and all the people should be mobilized to occupy the height of 1 million tons of the nonferrous metals within a few years and that they should occupy the heights of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals by 1988.

"All efforts for occupying the height of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals." This militant slogan, put forth by our party, contains the grand plan of the respected and beloved leader who intends to demonstrate once again to the world the inexhaustible might of our country's self-reliant, socialist national economy and to fully improve our people's living. Working class guarding the heights of nonferrous metals: bravely wage an all-out charge of loyalty to occupy the height of 1.5 million tons of the nonferrous metals, upholding the party's militant slogan.

Let us give priority to geological surveying, tunneling and strip-mining and let us drastically increase production in all mines by thoroughly implementing the party's policy to replace extractive equipment with large, modern and high speed equipment and to extract, transport and process massive quantities of nonferrous metals.

Whether or not we will be able to successfully occupy the height of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals depends on the struggle of the miners in the Komdok Mine and the mines in the Tanchon area and in Yanggang Province. Rebuild or expand on a large-scale the mines in Komdok, Tanchon and Yanggang Province areas. When the blasting noise of loyalty is heard loud in the Komdok land, the entire country will become brisk and miracles will be made in the course of creating the speed of the 1980's.

Builders and supporting workers participating in the struggle to enhance the ability for production of the nonferrous metals in the Komdok mine and mines of the Tanchon area: In the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality accelerate and finish ahead of schedule the construction that is expanding the Komdok mines and those in the Tanchon area, including the construction of No. 3 ore separating workshop at the Komdok cooperative mining enterprise, along with the construction of the Tanchon smeltery.

By drastically increasing the production in all nonferrous metal mines, demonstrate without reserve the great vitality of the Hamhung plenary meeting, which will glow forever in the annals of our party.

Electricity is the main energy for production and construction. When there surplus electricity, production enlivens and a bright prospect unfurls for creating the speed of the 1980's.

The height of 1,000 kwh of electricity is the goal of battle that the working class in the electric industrial sector should occupy unconditionally.

Supply more electricity to socialist construction sites by fully operating every single generator with the wisdom and bravery of the heroic Korean working class by boldly engaging in works under the loftily raised banner of the speed battle, accelerate the building of large-scale thermal power stations and smoothly meet the ever-increasing demand for power by erecting small and medium-sized hydroelectric power stations all over the country. Let us vigorously wage a mass movement to save power in all sectors of the national economy.

Steel is the supporting column of the chuche industry and the height of steel is the most important height that we must occupy. What is always urgently demanded in the all-out assault to fulfill the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule is steel. Steel warriors: Our party has let you become the first to raise the torch in the creation of the speed of the 1980's. This is another great trust and expectation that our party has in the steel warriors.

Today, our party hopes and our revolution demands a fullfledged return by the steel front to the spirit and fortitude with which our people, upholding deep in their hearts the great leader's teachings that 10,000 more tons of processed steel would give our country time to catch its breath, produced 120,000 tons of steel out of the 100,000-ton (pungi) rolling steel machine, opening the first phase of the great Chollima upsurge in this land.

Steel warriors, bring about a new, great revolutionary upsurge in steel production with the spirit of the working class of chuche Korea, which has created a history of miracles and exploits, and thereby demonstrate the honor of the front-rankers who take the lead in the new all-out assault. Let us firmly consolidate the independence of the non-ferrous metallurgical industry by further developing a new metallurgical method resorting to our domestic fuel with the burning loyalty displayed as it was when the self-reliant national economy was built in this land in a time of difficulties and basing it on the chuche creed.

The chemical industry is one of the cores of modern industry. By rapidly developing the chemical industry and making it effective, we can raise the daily life of our people in food and clothing a step further. Working class and workers in the chemical industrial sector: Fertilizer is rice, and rice is communism. Let us tenaciously advance to achieve chemical goals ahead of schedule with the great honor of taking charge of an outpost in the sacred struggle to expedite communism. Bring about a great upsurge in the production of various chemical goods, including chemical fibers and synthetic resins, by

fully mobilizing and utilizing existing chemical plants, by building more large plants and by making an all-out effort to set up small and medium-size ones.

The machine industry is the heart of industry and is a basis for developing technology. When the revolution is launched in the machine industrial sector and when more good-quality machine equipment is produced, all sectors of the people's economy will vigorously accelerate technical reform and will rapidly advance.

The historic Hamhung Plenary meeting clearly indicated a shortcut toward a revolutionary change in the machine industry. Let us all uphold the militant call of the party and fiercely fan the flames of press and stamp forging and of the revolution in welding and in insulators. Let us produce greater quantities of various modern machine equipment, including machine tools and mining equipment, and vigorously carry out throughout the country the movement to multiply machine tools.

Rapidly developing the construction material industry constitutes a basic factor for guaranteeing vast primary construction. Vast construction projects are being undertaken throughout the country, including cities, rural areas and remote mountainous regions. Construction sites seething with the movement to create the speed of the 1980's need more cement.

Working class and workers in the construction material industrial sector: Supply greater quantities of cement to construction sites by positively waging a struggle to achieve cement goals ahead of schedule. Make our fatherland one of the world's leading cement producers by positively introducing our era's new baking method into existing plants, by making an all-out effort to build local construction material bases, including small and medium-size cement plants, and by bringing about a great change in production.

Transportation is the vanguard of the people's economy, and railways are the country's arteries. All workers in the transportation sector: The strength of the fatherland's pulse depends on you who are taking charge of the country's arteries. When you swiftly advance, sounding your whistles, all fronts of the people's economy will seethe with the movement to create the speed of the 1980's, and the speed of this advance will further increase. Thoroughly implement the policy for the three-fold transport system by upholding the great leader's teaching that production is transportation and transportation is production. Increase the production of locomotives and freight cars and smoothly meet the daily increasing demand for transportation by vigorously carrying out the 18 May non-accident, on-time and traction-standard-surpassing movement.

Rapidly improving the people's living standard is one of the most important tasks assigned to us. Workers, technicians and office workers in the light industrial sector; today our party demands that a great change be brought about in developing light industry. Let us all brilliantly implement the great leader's plan and the party's policy for improving the people's living standard a step further by bringing about a decisive change in the production of people's consumer goods.

Let us more smoothly meet the demand of the people by operating central light industry plants and local industrial plants at full capacity, by building more modern plants and by producing various good-quality consumer goods.

All workers in the fishing sector: Positively contribute to making the dietary life of the people diversified and to smoothly solving food problems by achieving fishing goals ahead of schedule without fail. Catch more fish by further strengthening the material and technical foundation of the fishing industry, by positively adopting a scientific fishing method and by fiercely waging a bold and positive fish-catching battle. Supply all fish caught to the people without wasting even a single fish by bringing about a greater innovation in fish processing.

The reclamation of 300,000 chongbo of tideland and 200,000 chongbo of new land and the construction of the Nampo Lockgate and the Taechon Power Plant are honorable and worthwhile struggles to brilliantly implement the great leader's far-sighted plan for remodeling nature and to achieve the fatherland's prosperity and development and our posterity's happiness. Construction workers and volunteers who have rushed to those four great construction sites to remold nature: Write the heroic epic of the Korean working class, brilliantly embellishing the 1980's by faithfully implementing the great leader's kind teaching that urges you to turn the area to the sea's distant horizon, which is now only salt water, into a skyline that swells with the golden wave of rice ears by building an impregnable dam on the raging sea with bold and courageous hearts.

The Nampo Lockgate and the Taechon Power Plant are great monumental edifices glorifying the era of the workers' party. Make the 1980's a monument that tells the heroic exploits of the Korean working class to all the generations by building the Nampo Lockgate and the Taechon Power Plant at the earliest possible date with the spirit of creating the speed of the 1980's.

Vigorously supporting rural areas is a sacred duty of the working class. Let us more vigorously support rural areas in ideology, technology and culture, upholding the great leader's thesis on rural areas. Let us complete the overall mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture by producing and supplying greater quantities of modern farming machine tools and various chemical agents to rural areas. Let us positively contribute to flying the revolutionary flag on the summit of 15 million tons of grain.

Workers, technicians and office workers: The three revolutions are the general line of our party in building socialism and communism, and are the banner of advance and victory that we should hold aloft in the struggle to complete the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule. Let us all vigorously carry out the sublime all-out advance movement to complete the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule by accelerating the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions under the banner of the flag of the three revolutions and the advance movement to bring about a new, great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction.

Ideology decides everything. Ideological guidance proceeds from loyalty to the party and the leader. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has said: The core of the chuche revolutionary view is loyalty to the party and the leader. The three revolutions can gain victory only when they follow the leadership of the party and the leader. In order to have a correct revolutionary view, therefore, we should always regard increasing loyalty to the party and the leader as a basis.

Endless loyalty to the party and the leader is a basic guarantee of achieving only victories in the revolutionary struggle and in construction work and is the source of the might of displaying matchless heroism and of performing exploits. In today's all-out advance movement let us fully display loyalty to the party and the leader--which our working class and people cherish deep in their hearts as a revolutionary creed and as the first, unchangeable lifeline on the road of the grim and protracted revolution.

Let all of us, as the Kim Hyoks and Cha Kwang-sus of the 80's, make every moment of the new all-out onward movement shine with loyalty and exploits, cherishing the absolute faithfulness of advancing only along the road indicated by the party and the leader, no matter how rugged and muddy it may be.

The spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward the great leader's teachings and the party's policies is a manifestation of faithfulness in implementing the party's policies and is the decisive guarantee for victory in the new all-out onward movement. If we have the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality, there is nothing in the world that we cannot do. This is a belief that our working class and people deeply cherished in their impassioned hearts during the arduous days of creation and construction, the days when they started from nothing but created a great golden age of prosperity.

How were blast furnaces erected so rapidly in a land of ashes in which not even a whole brick had been left and how was molten iron poured from them? How could our people make electric locomotives--a sophisticated product of modern industry--with hands that, at best, had only repaired freight cars? The Korean miracle, which surprised the world, were effected by the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality of our heroic working class and people in which they unconditionally and completely implemented the teachings of the great leader, who had once taught that they should show the Korean people's capability to Americans, who had said that the Korean people would never rise up. The miracles were also enacted by the loyalty of the working class and people who fought with iron-like resolution that they must carry out the party's orders no matter what.

The entire working class and working people: Like the anti-Japanese fighters who dauntlessly performed their assigned duties with the revolutionary faith that they had no right to die until they fulfilled the orders of the comrade commander and like the fighters who, even in the flames of war, fulfilled the orders of the supreme commander, using their bodies as human bombs, with the pledge of burning loyalty and faith in victory, let all of us become the shock brigade to implement the party's orders and directives without fail, the thorough defenders of the party's policies and the most positive performers of them.

The grand tasks assigned to us demand that we fiercely fan the flames of the mass movement for technical innovation, holding more aloft the flag of technical revolution in all sectors of the people's economy.

The firm guarantee to expedite the goals of the Second 7-Year Plan and the grand 10 major prospective goals lies in vigorously staging technical revolution. The working class is the class directly in charge of technical revolution and the class of the most powerful and talented all-round creators. By becoming the vanguards of technical innovation, supreme [word indistinct] and inventors, let all of us continuously improve the technical equipment of the people's economy and positively accelerate the introduction of mechanization, automation and remote control into production.

The duties of scientists and technicians are great in performing technical revolution. By mobilizing their wisdom, scientists and technicians should accelerate the chuchezation, modernization and scientification of the people's economy by the presentation of original ideas and positive suggestions and by bold practices and should positively push ahead with scientific research in order to introduce robots into the machine industry.

We cannot rennovate technology if we are enslaved by passiveness or conservatism. Let us crush passiveness, conservatism and technological mysticism, which interrupt technical development. Let us create new standards and new records everywhere by thinking and acting boldly.

Our national economy, which is becoming modern and (?scientific), demands workers' high cultural and technical standards. Let us all become at an early date technicians, engineers and specialists by studying hard while engaged in work, upholding the party's policy for intellectualization of the entire society. Let us be well versed in professional knowledge and technology in our respective fields.

By waging a mass movement for introducing tidiness in production and [word indistinct] everywhere, let us more frugally manage cities, villages, plants and enterprises. The powerful means to drastically accelerate today's magnificent all-out advance are to be found in more vigorously waging the mass movement.

By implementing the targets of the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions in accordance with today's elevated realities, all workers should become flag-bearers of the three revolutions and should fly the honorable Red Banner of the three revolutions in every work team, workshop and plant.

By closely combining the movement to learn and follow the examples of the unheralded heroes with the practical struggle to implement the party's policies and lines, let us all become unheralded heroes and let the entire society overflow with the lofty examples of the unheralded heroes.

Let us positively wage the loyal socialist economic movement to win the championship cup provided by the party for creating the speed of the 80's and the movement to do good things to contribute to the creation of the speed of the 80's.



All workers, technicians and office employees across the nation let us once again effect ardor of self-reliance by upholding the party's slogan, "Let us live in our own way."

The spirit of self-reliance is the revolutionary spirit which we should adhere to in the all-out advance movement to successfully carry out the Second 7-Year Plan and the new prospective targets.

The speed of the 80's is a unprecedentedly high speed which can be created by the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance--the revolutionary spirit to produce and construct based on faith in our own strength and our own means.

Let us all embroider the road of advance to create the speed of the 80's with the Paektu revolutionary spirit with which we made the Yongil bombs and weapons by hand and frightened the enemies during the period of the bloody anti-Japanese struggle, with the revolutionary spirit of Chollima--with which we effected a great upsurge in socialist construction by discovering what was in short supply and making what was not available after rising like the phoenix from the ashes after the war, and with the revolutionary spirit of speed battle--with which we victoriously carried out the struggle for the great magnificent socialist construction by sounding the drum of revolution and boldly overcoming all trials and difficulties.

Let the entire country echo with the voice of self-reliance, which raised high in the construction site of [word indistinct], where only few tractors were in operation, and with the voice of faith that "it would be good to have articles supplied by others, but we can fulfill the work by our own strength even if they are not supplied."

The production growth depends on the resolution of the working class which is burning with loyalty. Reserves are everywhere and materials can be found any place if we search. Let us produce more and better goods and construct more and better things with our own strength, our own technology and resources by fully mobilizing all reserves.

Frugality is in production. Let us contribute to effecting a new great revolutionary upsurge by economizing on every kilowatt of electricity, every piece of coal, drop of oil and bit of steel and cement.

An important guarantee for high production growth and rapid speed is an improvement in economic management. The masters of production and plants are none other than the working masses. Let us all participate in enterprise management with an attitude of being worthy masters and vigorously turn today's production and financial achievements into a driving force for tomorrow's production and construction.

Equipment is the production masses' weapon in their struggle for socialist construction. Rising as one in the movement to create exemplary districts to learn and follow the No. 26 lathe machine unit in all domains and units of national economy, let us make all machines and equipment just as the No. 26 machine unit, which is filled with the lofty intention of the glorious party center. Let us create exemplary districts, exemplary work teams, workshops and plants.

Let us fulfill without fail the daily, monthly and quarterly state index plans by regularizing and standardizing enterprise management and by intensifying cooperative production in accordance with the demand of the Tae'an work system in all domains and all units of the national economy.

Today, even a minute and a second is precious to us. Let us make the 480 minutes overflow with miracles and renovation by treasuring every minute and every second of each rewarding working day.

Our functionaries are the vanguard members who have been fostered in the bosom of the great leader and of the party. All functionaries, dashing into the heated battlefields and sharing their fate with producers in accordance with the demand of the working methods of the great leader, should vigorously push ahead with production and construction with indomitable spirit by vigorous political work, intimate organizational work and bold operation.

The position in which the commanding staffs should stand in today's combat is at the forefront of the ranks. All the functionaries should inspire the producer masses to exploits by taking up the difficult and arduous works before others and setting an example, just as the commanders of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army who broke through the bloody line of attack at the forefront of the assaults.

All workers, technicians and office employees across the nation the targets of our struggle are bright and brilliant, and our victory is certain.

As long as there are invincible revolutionary ranks firmly united around the party and the leader and as long as there is a powerful national economy which has been built through arduous struggle, there is no target which our working class and people cannot achieve.

Only victory and glory lie ahead for our working class, which is advancing under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party's tested guidance.

Let us all rise as one in the all-out march to attain the Second 7-Year Plan and 10-point prospective targets ahead of schedule by flaring up magnificent flames of creating the speed of the 80's and upholding the party's policy for all-out mobilization.

Our people, who are advancing along the single road of victory under the invincible banner of the chuche idea, should proudly demonstrate once again to the entire world the indomitable strength of the heroic Korean people who are firmly united around the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song by registering a glorious victory in the majestic battle called by the party.

[Signed] 14 November 1982

The meeting of the front-rankers of Chollima movement who rose in the creation of the speed of the 80's.

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'NODONG SINMUN' STRESSES AGRICULTURAL GUIDING SYSTEM

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[NODONG SINMUN 15 November special article: "Let Us More Highly Demonstrate the Superiority of the New Agricultural Guiding System to Meet the Requirements for the Development of the Situation"--KCNA identifies this item as an article]

[Text] By overcoming the phenomenon of seriously unusual weather conditions under the wise leadership of the party, we have once again reaped an unprecedented bumper harvest this year. Annual bumper harvests in our country have not been the result of help from heaven. They are the result of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's brilliant solution of questions concerning agricultural guidance with profound insight into the new circumstances in which the socialist reform of production relationships was completed earlier in our country and into the lawful requirements for the construction of socialism and communism. They are also the result of his wise leadership, which has helped realize the continuous development of agricultural production.

In his various works, including the classic work which he published in November 1962 entitled: "On Further Strengthening and Developing the Management Committees of the County Cooperative Farms," the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has clearly delineated the basic questions in state guidance for the rural economy, such as the justness of the establishment of the county cooperative farm management committees and their superiority, the contents of the managerial guidance to be given by the management committees and their duties, and the task of the central and provincial agricultural guidance agencies in implementing the new agricultural system.

These works, which give scientific solutions to questions about guidance for and management of the rural economy under the socialist system, are guidelines which the party and the government of the working class should firmly grasp in completely solving the agricultural question to meet the intrinsic requirements of the socialist system.

How successfully we solve guidance for and management of agriculture is one of the important questions greatly influencing all sectors in the construction of socialism and communism. This is because, without correctly solving this question, we cannot solve questions on the construction of socialism and communism, such as the development of the overall people's economy, including

the rural economy, the consolidation of the union of the agricultural working people and the organic combination of cooperative ownership and ownership by all the people. Therefore, continuously improving and strengthening the method of the guidance for and management of the rural economy to meet the developing situation constitutes an important task looming before the party and government of the working class in power and is one of the most difficult and complicated questions.

In our country this difficult and complicated question has been comprehensively solved to completely meet the practical requirements of the development of our rural economy.

A unique, new agricultural guidance system with the county cooperative farm management committee as the core is the most revolutionary and scientific guidance system illuminating the road toward helping correctly solve questions concerning peasants under the socialist system and toward helping successfully build socialism and communism.

With the establishment of this new agricultural guidance system, a brighter prospect has been unfolded for our country's rural economy, which has entered a new developmental stage, and a clear road has opened toward successfully achieving the organic combination of state and cooperative ownerships and toward rapidly developing agricultural production.

The new agricultural guidance system, which the great leader has established to meet the practical requirements of the developing situation, is a revolutionary agricultural guidance system brilliantly meeting the requirements of the immortal chuche idea and is a superior guidance system which helps successfully solve both the pending and prospective tasks in building the socialist rural area.

By firmly grasping this superior guidance system, we can vigorously accelerate the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--in the rural areas, more successfully achieve support for rural areas from cities and more rapidly eliminate differences between cities and rural areas.

Because of its great superiority, the new agricultural guidance system created by the great leader has demonstrated great vitality in the 20-odd-year practical struggle for rural construction. Because of the government's direct guidance to the rural economy through the managerial method, technical guidance for agricultural production has been strengthened, agricultural production has been raised to a high scientific and technological foundation and the level of the management of cooperative farms has greatly improved. In particular, the rapid development of agricultural production over the past 20 odd years has fully demonstrated the matchless superiority and vitality of the new agricultural guidance system.

The continuous leap attained in all sectors of agricultural production, including grain production, under the continuous and serious influence of the cold front is the result of scientific and technological farming under the new agricultural guidance system in accordance with the requirements of the chuche farming method.

Following last year's bumper crops, we have reaped an unprecedented bumper harvest again this year. Thus, we are able to accelerate our vigorous advance movement, firmly believing that we can achieve the goal of 15 million tons of grain set forth by the party.

The epochal changes and brilliant successes in all sectors of building the socialist rural areas clearly shows that the new agricultural guidance system is a most superior one suiting the nature of the socialist rural economic system. By further strengthening and developing the new agricultural guidance system, whose superiority and vitality have been fully demonstrated in our daily life, we should enact a new upsurge in all sectors of building the socialist rural areas and hoist the flag of victory on the summit of 15 million tons of grain.

Continuously and thoroughly implementing the party's policy for guiding the rural economy in a managerial manner is an important requirement for fully demonstrating the superiority and vitality of the new agricultural guidance system. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The first superiority of the county cooperative farm management committee giving guidance for the rural economy in a managerial manner.

Strengthening managerial guidance constitutes an essential requirement for successfully managing and operating a modern, large-scale socialist rural economy. The agricultural cooperative economy is a large-scale socialist economy. This economy is rapidly being equipped with modern technology. Accordingly, we cannot give guidance for the cooperative economy by using the old administrative method. Through this, we cannot finally solve the rural question. The socialist cooperative economy--in which agricultural production is achieved through the use of modern farming machines and technology and whose size has been enlarged as never before--demands managerial guidance as there is in industry.

Only by giving guidance through the use of the managerial method of emphasizing technical guidance for production can we raise agricultural production on a scientific and technological foundation through the acceleration of the technical revolution in rural areas.

Strengthening technical guidance and making all managerial activities planned and organized constitutes a basic way for improving the management and operation of the rural economy and is an important method for eliminating the backwardness of agriculture compared with industry in the management of the economy.

The new agricultural guidance system helps continuously strengthen guidance for agriculture by helping those who are familiar with technology give guidance for production and by grasping in a uniform manner technical forces and the country's material and technical means used in agricultural production. This system also helps the management committees make the agricultural production plans scientific and flexible by giving guidance to cooperative farms in counties and to enterprises under the control of these farms as if they were one enterprise and makes more organized the managerial activities of cooperative farms in such areas as the organization of production activities, the supply of materials and financial activities.

All functionaries in the rural economy sector should deeply understand that an important guarantee for highly displaying the superiority of the new agricultural guidance system lies in guiding the rural economy with industrial methods. And they should start by laying plans that conform with the demands of developing reality and should personally take charge of, organize and give guidance to all managerial activities, such as production organization, technological development, farming materials supply and labor force placement and organization.

In particular, by thoroughly accomplishing our party's policy of making detailed plans, they should minutely deliberate and formulate plans for production, fertilizer supply, transport, materials supply and about labor and should supervise and preplan the organizational work in order to carry them out. Along with this, they should thoroughly grasp the whole, real condition of agricultural production and all its processes, give substantial guidance based on scientific statistical data, and should thoroughly systematize and standardize enterprise management.

What is important today in managerial guidance of agriculture is to further strengthen technological guidance. The level of the agricultural intensification, modernization and scientization has shown an incomparable increase over those days when the new agricultural guidance system was initiated. In particular, thanks to the success in pushing ahead the agricultural technological revolution, our country's rural economy has generally reached a high stage. Under these conditions, as long as agricultural production is not backed up by technological guidance, we cannot do farming in a scientific and technological fashion.

Keeping in mind that managerial guidance over the rural economy means technological guidance, all functionaries in the rural economy sector should exert efforts to give technological guidance for all agricultural production and managerial activities. In particular, they should grasp in detail the farm machine and production facilities situation and give scientific and technological guidance to agricultural production in conformity with the demands of the chuche farming method.

Organically combining cooperative ownership and ownership by all the people and strengthening the state guidance and support to the cooperative economy in every way are important work to which we should adhere to fully display the superiority of the new agricultural guidance system.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught the superiority of the county cooperative farm management committee lies in the committee's organic combination of ownership by all the people with cooperative ownership and strengthens the state guidance and support to the cooperative economy. Ownership by all the people and cooperative ownership are the two forms of the socialist ownership that develop closely together. These ownerships constitute the economic foundation of the socialist state. Therefore, the state should give responsible guidance to the development of cooperative ownership that develop closely together. These ownerships constitute the economic foundation of the socialist state. Therefore, the state should give responsible guidance to the development of cooperative ownership as well as

ownership by all the people, and should have its material and technological means serve the rural economy better. In this way we could consolidate the material and technological foundation and vigorously accelerate the technological revolution, thus rapidly developing agricultural production.

By helping the county cooperative farm management committee uniformly take charge of all enterprises and technological facilities and forces owned by the state in the rural economy sector, including farm machinery stations and farm implements plants, and thereby giving guidance to cooperative farms, the new agricultural guidance system helps make it possible for state ownership and cooperative ownership to be excellently and organically combined and helps the state better give its technological and economic support to the cooperative economy.

In addition, in the process of realizing the direct production ties between agriculture and industry, the new agricultural guidance system helps the working class strengthen its political and ideological influence over the peasants, helps cooperative ownership come close to ownership by all the people, and furthermore, helps accelerate the switch to a single system of ownership by all the people.

Functionaries in the state economic organizations and agricultural guidance organizations in the capital and the provinces and functionaries of the county cooperative farm management committees deeply understand that largely upon them depends the strengthening of direct production ties between industry and agriculture and the organic combination of the two ownerships. Thus, they should organize and push ahead with all work in conformity with the demands of the party's policies.

In particular, by exerting much effort to endlessly strengthening the material and technological foundation of the rural economy, all economic guidance functionaries should produce and supply more farm machines, agricultural production facilities, material and fertilizer to rural areas. They should continue to support rural areas with labor, material and technology. Thus, they should provide more favorable conditions for the realization of the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy and the industrialization and modernization of agriculture.

Along with this, by firmly organizing and managing well, repairing and maintaining farm machines and facilities supplied by the state, the rural economy sector should endlessly increase agricultural production by decisively increasing the coefficient of utilization and making efficient use of fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, and farming goods and material. [Several sentences indistinct].

Enhancing the role of (party organizations) is an important demand in more highly displaying the superiority of the new agricultural guidance system.

Grasping that all work for agricultural development--including the work of giving guidance for the rural economy with managerial methods and of strengthening the ties between cooperative ownership and all people's

ownership--largely depends on party guidance, party organizations at every level of the rural economic sector and related sectors should supervise and preplan political work--work with people--thus highly arousing the revolutionary zeal of the functionaries and workers. Therefore, they should help all functionaries and workers of the rural economy sector work smoothly in conformity with the demands of the new agricultural guidance system.

Party organizations and members of the three revolutions teams in the rural economic sector should give guidance and support to help complete this year's farming early and substantially prepare for next year's farming. Through practical examples, they should vigorously inspire the masses to endless innovations and exploits.

All functionaries and workers of the rural economic sector and related sectors should be more firmly armed with ideas and theories embodied in various works, including the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's classical work "On Further Strengthening and Developing County Cooperative Farm Management Committee," and thoroughly put them into practice, thus fully displaying the superiority of the new agricultural guidance system and energetically accelerating socialist construction of rural areas.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

INFORMATION ON NORTH KOREAN INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

[The following information on North Korean factories, mines, and other industrial facilities has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the sourceline: NS=NODONG SINMUN; MC=MINJU CHOSON; NC=NODONG CH'ONGNYON].

Nagwon Machinery Factory

15 April technical innovations shock brigades of the construction machinery planning work station are planning waterway excavators, ship excavators, and rock loaders; a brigade is working to rationalize existing excavators to save material and labor [NS 1 Nov 81 p 1]

Kim Ch'aek Iron Works

construction workers of the 23d metallurgical factory construction station are working on enlargement improvement of the No 2 blast furnace and are finishing assembly of the body of the blast furnace; they are pressing ahead even in disadvantageous work conditions on the blast furnace stove bottom wall and floor constructions [MC 1 Nov 81 p 1]

28 September Factory

striving to establish a material base: processing materials for making 25mm iron plate cutters and universal steel cutters; establishing a material base for new pump production at the factory [NS 2 Nov 81 p 1]

9 August Factory

making more and better high-speed excavators; working in the direction of specialization of labor organization and increases to the technical capability levels; are themselves producing cylinders which previously had been from cooperative production [NS 3 Nov 81 p 1]

Ch'onnaeri Cement Plant

striving to finish second stage construction this year: finishing up on the long-distance conveyor to transport new materials and a raw materials storehouse; Wonsan city volunteers



adopted new work methods on the cement crusher foundation construction and, with building frame construction essentially done, are working on equipment manufacture and assembly [NS 10 Nov 81 p 3]

**Pukch'ang Power Station**

construction workers and volunteers finished construction of the reprocessing area and commenced operations [NS 13 Nov 81 p 1]

**Tae'an Heavy Machinery Complex**

1st generator equipment manufacturing shop adopted new manufacturing methods to speed up generator shaft production; by reorganizing production processes and introducing manufacturing tools, they have quadrupled efficiency in manufacturing 50,000-KVA turbine interior wings [NS 14 Nov 81 p 1]

**26 February Factory**

doing well in conversion to press and die forging; factory guidance functionaries finished the plans and by mobilizing technicians, made a new die in a few days and adapted it to production; among die goods materials, about 140 types are made by die stamping [NS 18 Nov 81 p 3]

**8 November Mine**

raised nonferrous ore 34 percent over third quarter daily average results; the introduction of new high-speed rock drills increased drilling speed 6 times; installed large excavators in pits and improved the transport system to increase the utilization rate of trucks and the size of loads [NS 20 Nov 81 p 3]

**Chonch'on Rock Drill Factory**

normalizing high production levels; work teams reorganized material dies more efficiently, including valve die forgers, raising production and extending equipment life; the 1st manufacturing shop put in high-speed steel cutters and raised manufacturing speed [MC 22 Nov 81 p 1]

**Sariwon Mining Machinery Factory**

completing trams, conveyer belts, and equipment parts to send to the Namp'o Floodgate construction area; factory goal was to send 1,000 trams and 71 conveyer belts reaching 7,100 meters by 15 April 1982, and as of the 12th, had already produced 300 trams; with 15 April technical innovation shock brigades, installing rollers, extruders, and a 20-ton pneumatic hammer in the materials production shop [MC 24 Nov 81 p 1]



Sinuiju Chemical Fiber  
Plant

three revolutions team members and 15 April  
technical innovations shock brigades are auto-  
mating the sulphide process in the stock solu-  
tion shop; themselves made many automation  
tools and implements, and thousands of meters  
of plastic tubing able to substitute for  
special pipes [NS 28 Nov 81 p 1]

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BRIEFS

POWER STATION CONSTRUCTION--Power station construction stations are doing well in guaranteeing facilities and materials and increasing work speed. At the Taedonggang Power Station, workers of the 1st hydroelectric power station construction station have increased speed and are finishing iron pipe construction, having made more efficient iron pipe makers. At the Sodusu Power Station, workers of the 2d hydroelectric power station construction station are in the last stages of pit closure work and electric equipment assembly. At the Pukch'ang Power Station, workers of the 11th hydroelectric power station construction station have fulfilled guarantees on the 13th and 14th generator, and are preparing for generator assembly on No 15 and 16. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 1 Nov 81 p 1] 9122

ANJU REGION COLLIERY--Miners and three revolutions team members at the Anju Region Coal Mining Complex are achieving a great leap in coal production, raising production 1.3 times, basic tunneling 1.5 times, and doubling pit hardening. The T'aehyang Coal Mine innovated to raise coal production 1.4 times, while pits in the Yongnim Coal Mine set new records in a vertical pit construction by tripling excavation speed. The complex is managing excavation equipment better to raise equipment running rates. The coal mine construction station is raising its speed at many mines, including the Yongnim and Ipsok. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 4 Nov 81 p 3] 9122

NORTH P'YONGAN INDUSTRY--Workers and three revolutions team members in North P'yongan Province are increasing production, particularly in extractive industries. At the Nagwon Machinery Factory, workers made trial products for waterway excavators, boat excavators, and rock loading machinery; they raised manufacturing capabilities and excavator assembly speed. At the 28 August Factory, the universal arm loader shop is producing more through collective mechanization; they are now themselves producing a hydraulic gear pump for their equipment, a component previously made in cooperative production. The 2d manufacturing shop adopted new tools and implements and increased extraction equipment production 150 percent. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 7 Nov 81 p 1] 9122

CHAGANG POWER ADVANCES--Workers, technicians, and 15 April technical innovation shock brigades of the Chagang Province power transmission and distribution department have made 1,800 valuable innovations this year. A reorganization of the transformers enabled transmission of more power via in-service transmission lines: As of the end of August, they reorganized 880 transformers,

heightening the voltage stages; this doubled transmission line capabilities and enabled a reduction of one-fourth in provincial power losses. A 15 April brigade also got a new method for electric welders, enabling much saving of electric power. Power saved at enterprises through technical innovations amounted to 5,047,264 kw/hours, equivalent to two small-medium power stations having a 3,000-KVA generating capability. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 14 Nov 81 p 1] 9122

NORTH P'YONGAN INNOVATIONS--In just 3 months, 15 April technical innovation shock brigades in North P'yongan Province have adapted to production 1,600 valuable technical innovations. A brigade at the 32d metallurgical factory construction station equipment assembly unit reorganized rotary disc-type electrolytic cells more rationally and lowered greatly the standard of materials consumption per production unit for raw materials in caustic soda production. At the Tokhyon Mine, a brigade saw adoption of a new work method to normalize high standards of vertical shaft operations. At the 3 April Factory, after making high-frequency solderers having 10 times the capability, a brigade made axle box hold manufacturing automatic machines, quadrupling production while saving equipment and labor. At the 30 October Factory, a brigade quadrupled production by adapting to production level-style multispindle dies. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 19 Nov 81 p 1] 9122

SOUTH HAMGYONG FACTORIES--Factories in South Hamgyong Province achieved good results in producing mechanized equipment and electric implements. The Yong-song Machinery Complex produced many high-capacity compressors to be sent to the construction area at the Namp'o Floodgate. The 1 June Electric Implements Factory has already produced about 30 resistors to be sent to nature-remaking sites, and the Tach'on Mining Machinery Factory increased equipment production, including trams and motors for the sites. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 22 Nov 81 p 1] 9122

TIDELAND RECLAMATION WORK--Factories in South P'yongan Province are supporting tideland reclamation work. The Kangson Steel Works had produced about 150 tons of rails and much wire rope and rolled steel above plans, and sent it to the Onch'on tideland reclamation area. The Sungni [Victory] Vehicle Complex and the Anju Tractor Parts Factory have sent large cargo trucks and tractor parts to Onch'on. Workers at the Sunch'on Mining Machinery Factory sent about 50 trams to a tidelands reclamation area, while the 28 September Factory and the Changnim Survey Equipment Factory sent many tools and equipment necessary for establishing quarrying and prefabricated construction materials bases at a reclamation area. Many enterprises, including the Sunch'on Cement Plant and the Tokch'on pit timber production station, sent construction materials, while other enterprises, including the Pukch'ang Grain Factory, sent many consumables and foodstuffs to a reclamation area. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 23 Nov 81 p 1] 9122

HEAT PRODUCTION WORK--Workers, technicians, and three revolutions team members reorganized some 490 boilers in accordance with regional fuel conditions, which will enable savings of about 1.5 million tons of high-calorie coal. Work was

done with scientists of the heat engineering research center and the Kim Ch'aek Industrial College, and design functionaries of the Tae'an Heavy Machinery Complex. Among enterprises where boilers were reorganized included the Hyesan Paper Mill, Hamhung Textile Mill, Sariwon Machinery Factory, the Hoeryong Grain Factory, and the Kanggye Grain Factory. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 26 Nov 81 p 1] 9122

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## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### PYONGYANG'S NONALIGNED DIPLOMACY DISCUSSED

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 299, 10 Oct 82 pp 1k-8k

[Article: "The Bright and Dark Sides of the Recent Nonaligned Diplomacy of the North Korean Puppets"]

[Text] As of this year, 22 years have elapsed since the Nonaligned Movement began on 1 September 1961 when the first non-aligned summit conference, which representatives of 25 countries attended, was held in Belgrade. A total of 106 nations, including observers, are affiliated in the Nonaligned Movement which is claiming to be the largest in the world in terms of scale next to the United Nations.

However, due to the change in the ideas that caused the movement and the disputes and the conflicts of interests among the member nations, the Nonaligned Movement lost its significance for a long time. And the situation got even worse when the 7th Nonaligned Summit Conference that was scheduled to be held from September 6 to 10 at Bagdad, Iraq, was called off.

The North Korean puppets, who joined the Nonaligned Movement as a member in 1975, have since concentrated their diplomatic efforts in utilizing the non-aligned bloc as a so-called "international revolutionary force" to promote the communization of the entire Korean peninsula.

Accordingly, let us review here the nonaligned diplomacy of the North Korean puppets in connection with the recent trend in the Nonaligned Movement.

The 7th Summit Conference that was scheduled to be held in Bagdad was originally decided upon at the 6th Summit Conference held in Havana in 1979; and it was confirmed again at the ministerial conference of the Coordinating Committee member nations that opened on 31 May this year.

Then why is it that the "Bagdad" summit conference was called off? Firstly, because the Iranian side, who is waging a war against Iraq, came to oppose in September 1981 the opening of the conference in Bagdad. Thus some member nations came to urge reconsideration of [the schedule of the conference] in light of the protracted Iran-Iraq war. Then finally, because Iraq, proposing that the conference be held in New Delhi, withdrew its standing proposal that the site of the newly scheduled nonaligned summit conference be decided upon at a plenary session of foreign ministers conference to be held at Bagdad on 2 and 3 September. This is what they say about the called-off Bagdad conference.

Meanwhile, Cuba, chairman nation, has sent out letters to the nations concerned urging them to support the proposal that the 7th Summit Conference be held in New Delhi. Therefore, under the current circumstances, observers say, it is almost certain that the 7th Nonaligned Summit Conference be held in New Delhi, India; and it seems that the time of the conference will be the first half of 1983.

Let us now review the nonaligned diplomacy of the North Korean puppets. They have actively intensified nonaligned diplomacy since 1979 when North Korea was elected a member of the Coordinating Committee at the Havana Summit Conference. In particular, at the Sixth Congress of the KWP held in October 1980, they came to set forth the nonaligned diplomacy as the overall policy of their diplomacy, placing emphasis on "anti-imperialist independence" rather than on proletarian internationalism.

The North Korean puppets convened a meeting of nonaligned nations on food and agriculture held in Pyongyang from 26 to 31 August 1981; a so-called "Pyongyang Declaration" was adopted at the meeting. In May this year, they convened the 7th meeting of the Joint Coordinating Committee of the nonaligned nations' news agencies.

Despite such cooperation of the North Korean puppets, the nonaligned nations came to make it clear gradually from the latter half of the 1970's that they are not representing any force designed to support the revolution in South Korea set forth by the North Korean puppets. One of the typical events attesting to that was the fact that an item regarding the Korean peninsula that was advocated by the North Korean puppets was not included in the final resolution of the nonaligned [nations] conference. To cite the instance of the called-off 7th Nonaligned Summit Conference scheduled to be held at Bagdad, the North Korean puppets launched from the very beginning of the year diplomatic activities unprecedented in history toward various nonaligned nations; however, the actual circumstances point to the prospect that those items containing measures that are designed to realize the intentions of the North Korean puppets will be excluded from the agenda of the conference.

The nonaligned diplomacy of the North Korean puppets came to face frustrations even as illustrated in the situations cited above. It may be concluded that that is rather a natural consequence which resulted from a number of reasons cited below.

Firstly, the North Korean puppets basically lack the capability to cope with the situation change in which the nonaligned nations began to establish relations with other countries for the purpose of solving the problem of economic self-sustenance--seeking after actual benefits regardless of ideologies and political systems.

In other words, in reality, the economic and technical capabilities of the North Korean puppets are in such a state as being incapable of meeting the demands of the nonaligned nations, therefore, the call for "the anti-colonial struggle" was not effective any more for those nonaligned nations who began to give first priority to actual benefits and interests.

Secondly, [the nonaligned nations'] views of the Republic of Korea came to change because of the ROK's economic development and capabilities, which are far superior than those of the North Korean puppets, as well as of the ROK's active diplomatic offensive launched among the nonaligned nations.

Accordingly, there came the moves to approach the ROK and the prejudices formed in regard to the Korean peninsula issue began to be removed. Naturally, the result is that the nonaligned diplomacy of the North Korean puppets has become stagnant.

Thirdly, in connection with the Nonaligned Movement, the North Korean puppets advocated at every opportunity "independence," "unity," "the peaceful settlement of disputes between nonaligned nations," and "opposition to domineerism."

However, as is widely known, the North Korean puppets cannot help recognizing "domineerism," and they are turning the cold shoulder to the peaceful settlement of disputes. They have by themselves come to face self-contradiction.

For instance, the fact that the North Korean puppets chose to recognize the Babrak government of Afghanistan exposes their position which is they cannot help acting under the pressure of the Soviet Union. Furthermore, the North Korean puppets should at least remain neutral toward the Iran-Iraq war if they really want a peaceful settlement. However, it is a widely known fact that the North Korean puppets are providing weapons in support of Iran.

In a nutshell, the situation is that the nonaligned diplomacy of the North Korean puppets is now facing a dilemma because of the limit of their economic capabilities that cannot stand compatible with utilitarianism; of their self-contradictory moves which are breaking up nonalignment; and of the increase in the diplomatic capabilities of the ROK.

Therefore, it is predictable that the North Korean puppets will do their best to find a new breakthrough in their nonaligned diplomacy from now on. We may find in this connection some factors cited below supporting our conjecture.

In the editorial of NODONG SINMUN dated 31 August this year, the North Korean puppets asserted that "it is of very important significance to convene a summit conference of the nonaligned nations and the developing countries in order to institute the South-South cooperation." The assertion was based on the premise [set forth in the editorial] that "the close economic and technical cooperation between the nonaligned nations constitutes an important requirement for accelerating the cause of anti-imperialist independence among those nations and expanding and developing the Nonaligned Movement."

Such an assertion of the North Korean puppets, made in their proposal for convening a summit conference designed to institute the South-South economic cooperation, may be regarded as an action prompted by the fact that the non-aligned nations adopted utilitarianism for the cause of economic self-sustenance. It may be said that, through such an assertion, they are attempting to expand the support base within the nonaligned [bloc].



Therefore, the North Korean puppets will maximally make the best use of their present position as a member nation of the Coordinating Committee, and they will thereby actively launch activities to convene "the South-South conference."

Meanwhile, being possessed with the illusion that he himself is a leader of the Nonaligned Movement, Kim Il-song is giving indications that he will continue to dominate [the movement] as its leader, and that he will try to expand that situation into the time of Kim Chong-il.

The NODONG SINMUN editorial went on to assert that "Kim Il-song made a deep analysis of the position and role which the Nonaligned Movement was playing in the development of the era and history," and that "on the basis of that analysis he made a comprehensive survey of the ideologies and theories governing the Nonaligned Movement and provided them with a system, setting forth the essential characteristics and the historical mission of the movement as well as the principle related problems and the method of struggle in the course of expanding and developing the movement." The editorial also said that "Kim Il-song and the honorable party center (Kim Chong-il) set forth the most correct measures designed to produce a breakthrough whenever the Nonaligned Movement faced trials."

Therefore, [the North Korean puppets] will likely step up their diplomacy of invitation and visits toward those newly born developing countries, such as Zimbabwe, in order to curry favor with them. However, in reality, it would be impossible for Kim Il-song to secure his position as a leader of the Nonaligned Movement, so long as those prominent leaders like "Castro" stay alive.

Furthermore, it may be expected that the North Korean puppets will actively launch their efforts to have the [coming] nonaligned summit conference held in Pyongyang. But the [current] situation is that it is certain that the 7th summit conference will be held in New Delhi. Therefore, as the situation indicates, chances are very slim that the 8th conference, not to mention the 7th conference, will be held in Pyongyang.

Therefore, the homework for the current nonaligned diplomacy of the North Korean puppets would be not so much to make efforts to have the summit conference held in Pyongyang as to have a clause concerning the Korean peninsula be included, as they want, in the final declaration of the conference and to sustain their relations with the existing nonaligned nations.

However, the North Korean puppets became incapable of solving problems, such as cited above, a long time ago, thus they cannot help but become restless; and thus their nonaligned diplomacy will sink deeper and deeper in the quicksand of frustration as time goes on due to their limited capabilities.

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